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Established 1847

Minister, 2 Envoys Among 12 Held

Nicaragua Agrees to Send Hostages, Gunmen to Cuba

MANAGUA, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Nicaraguan government said today that it would allow eight guerrillas who killed a businessman and two policemen yesterday to go to Cuba along with 13 political prisoners and 12 hostages, including the country's foreign minister and two of its top ambassadors.

The government did not say what prompted its decision. Earlier today, the guerrillas released seven wives of hostages.

Jose Maria Castillo, a wealthy

businessman, and the two policemen were killed when the five Sandinista Liberation Front guerrillas shot their way into Mr. Castillo's home early yesterday with submachine guns, officials said. Mr. Castillo was a former cabinet minister.

The government said the Spanish government served as an intermediary in convincing Havana to admit the guerrillas and prisoners. Nicaragua does not have diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Efrain Hueso, the press sec-

retary for President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, would not say when the plane would leave or how many persons would be aboard. He said as soon as the guerrillas and the prisoners were safely in Havana, the aircraft would return here with the hostages.

Mr. Hueso did not say whether the government had agreed to a guerrilla demand for a \$5-million ransom.

A Boeing 727 of Nicaragua's Lanica Airlines was called back from Miami to stand by at a local airport to fly out the group.

The Most Rev. Miguel Ovando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, acted as mediator to win the release of the seven women. He also served as a go-between for the release yesterday of 13 other persons, among them servants, musicians and children.

The guerrillas burst into the Castillo home just after midnight Friday, while a party was in progress for U.S. Ambassador Turner Shelton. The U.S. Embassy said Mr. Shelton had left about 30 minutes earlier.

The persons still held included Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Ambassador to the United States Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, UN Ambassador Guillermo Long and Managua Mayor Luis Valle Oliveras.

An informed source said a U.S. citizen was still in the Castillo home. The American was identified as David Carpenter, who was thought to be from New York and a son-in-law of Mr. Castillo.

Among the women released was Mrs. Arguello, the former Louise Nash of Sarasota, Fla.

Mayor Oliveras said by telephone from the home this morning: "Some of us had a good night's sleep."

Treated Well

He said the negotiations were going well and that all 17 hostages were being treated well.

President Somoza declared martial law after the attack and ordered the Castillo home surrounded by about 300 soldiers of the National Guard.

The Sandinista Liberation Front takes its name, tactics and goals from Gen. Augusto Sandino, a Nicaraguan Army officer who became a rebel. From 1937 until 1953, Gen. Sandino fought U.S. Marines occupying this Central American nation.

Gen. Sandino was shot in 1934 on the orders of Gen. Anastasio Somoza, the Marines pulled out in 1933, and the general was left as head of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Two years later, Gen. Somoza overthrew President Juan Batista Sacasa. His son is President now. Nicaraguan officials say the



Nicaraguan soldier at the ready in the section of the city where hostages were held.

300 to 1,000 Are Feared Dead In North Pakistan Earthquake

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—Officials feared tonight that at least 300 persons and perhaps as many as 1,000 have been killed in an earthquake that destroyed a mountain village in northern Pakistan last night and badly damaged others.

The quake, which struck at dusk, demolished nearly every house in the village of Patan, about 200 miles north of here on the Karakoram highway leading to the Chinese border.

An official at Abbottabad said that he had been in radio contact with Patan and had been told that the death toll took reach 1,000.

Rescuers reportedly were "digging out bodies by the dozens. A victim said that almost every household in Patan had lost one or two persons and that there were between 400 and 500 homes in the village.

There were reports that several villages on a 65-mile strip along the edge of the Indus Valley, from Patan to Somar Nullah, appeared to have taken the full force of the quake.

More Casualties Feared

Officials said they had received reports that the village of Jajal, seven miles from Patan, had been severely affected and they feared more casualties there.

The army used helicopters to carry rescue teams, doctors, medical supplies, food, blankets and tents and fly out the injured to military hospitals.

Efforts to bring in a greater number of relief workers, to search for the dead and injured were being hampered by landslides that have blocked the Karakoram highway.

Pakistan has not yet called for international aid, and officials said that the government was waiting to learn the full extent of the damage.

Residents of the region camped out in the open, fearing another quake.

Further Tremors

Patan survivors said that the big quake yesterday was followed by other strong tremors throughout the night which sent boulders down the mountainsides.

One of the survivors, 24-year-old Khuda Khan, said: "I was sitting inside my house when there was this big earth tremor. The whole house collapsed on top of me. I was rescued, but three

of my relatives—an aunt, a young girl and a man—were killed. The whole village was destroyed."

Another of the injured, Mohamad Yasin said that tumbling boulders killed several persons.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, is directing the rescue operations and was expected to visit the disaster region.

An army spokesman said that, "because the area is so remote, we still do not have full details of the dead and injured. Rescue work still is going on and we should know more later."

The quake was the most serious in Pakistan since 1935, when the Baluchistan capital of Quetta was razed.

Various committees of Congress probably will inquire into the allegations that the CIA violated its charter by engaging in spying operations, including a "black ops" program, to overthrow the Cuban government.

Rep. Lucien Nedel, D-Mich., who heads the subcommittee, reiterated Friday that he intends to proceed with public sessions. Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Government Operations Committee also are expected to tackle the problem.

Ford Calls Response

VALE, Colo., Dec. 29 (AP)—President Ford will delay a response to allegations of domestic spying by the CIA until after his return to Washington this week, his press secretary, Ronald Nissen, said yesterday.

Mr. Nissen said Mr. Ford will be reviewing the report from Mr. Colby "over the next few days" and will discuss the matter with Mr. Colby and others after returning to the capital, probably on Thursday.

There will be an announcement on the subject within several days after the completion of those discussions," Mr. Nissen said. He added that neither he nor Mr. Ford would discuss the subject further until that time.

In response to questions, Mr. Nissen said Mr. Ford "certainly would confer with Mr. Kissinger on the subject and quite likely with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger."

Asked if Mr. Ford would meet with former CIA Director Richard Helms, who headed the agency when the alleged illegal spying took place, Mr. Nissen said, "I don't know about Helms."

A high-ranking government intelligence official, informed of the former agent's story, said his description of day-to-day life as a domestic spy "seemed a little bit far out." But the official added that he was unable to deny any of the agent's specific acts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Both those sources and Western diplomats in Moscow said that the visit was somehow connected with Mr. Brezhnev's announced visit to Cairo Jan. 14-18. The sources said the Russians were anxious to insure that the visit would have positive results that would reflect credit on Mr. Brezhnev.

The Soviets want the final communiqué written "before Brezhnev gets there," a diplomat said. "They don't want surprises."

There has been speculation among diplomats—unconfirmed by official sources—that the Russians have threatened to postpone or cancel the Brezhnev trip unless a substantial degree of agreement is reached before hand.

The dispute appeared to center on the methods used to achieve peace in the Middle East and on Soviet weapons shipments.

The Soviet government favors a reconvening of the Geneva conference on Middle East peace. It has opposed piecemeal agreements between the Arabs and Israel.

Allon Denies Reports

Jerusalem, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that Israel has not given the United States additional proposals on a second-stage Sinai settlement with Egypt since his visit to Washington three weeks ago, a government spokesman said.

Reporting on Mr. Allon's review of foreign policy matters at the weekly Cabinet session, the spokesman said the foreign minister "has presented no new proposals on an interim agreement since his talks in Washington" with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other officials.

Mr. Allon denied the distorted reports which have been published in the Israeli and international press concerning this matter. The spokesman said, "He did not

Kissinger Seeks Special Panel to Investigate CIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—President Ford has under consideration a proposal to create a public commission to investigate allegations of illegal domestic surveillance by the CIA.

The proposal was made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others within the administration and outside the government in the belief that a public forum would help halt the controversy over CIA activities and lay the groundwork for careful review of the agency's alleged domestic spying operations, according to an informed government official. The official said that the names of citizens who would serve on the panel had already been discussed and that he believed the administration would accept some form of Mr. Kissinger's recommendations.

There was no indication here of the identity of persons who might be named to such a commission. But a source said that they obviously would be "high caliber" people drawn from various fields, legal, academic and business.

Henry's View

The government official said that Mr. Kissinger "doesn't have any idea that he can head off any congressional investigation" with a public commission.

He said that "Henry's view, I think is, of course, that Congress can investigate as it should but that doesn't absolve the administration from investigating itself. Obviously, if we did nothing but step back and watch everybody else investigate the CIA without doing something about it ourselves, that would be criticized, too."

Mr. Kissinger apparently relayed his views to Mr. Ford, who is on a vacation at Vail, Colo. Mr. Ford has with him a 50-page report on CIA domestic activities from William Colby, director of the agency.

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Acts in Wave of Killings, Unrest

Mujib to Govern by Decree in Bangladesh 'Emergency'

DACCA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prime minister Mujibur Rahman declared a nationwide "emergency" Bangladesh yesterday and assumed the right to rule by decree with lawlessness and economic havoc.

Sheikh Mujib, who led the lion to independence from Pakistan three years ago, said that government was unable to cope with lawlessness and economic havoc.

As he often has in the past, he attributed his troubles to "collaborators of the Pakistan Army, extremists and enemy agents in the pay of foreign powers."

His proclamation made Bangladesh the fourth country in the area of the Indian subcontinent to be brought under emergency rule, with the suspension of basic civil rights. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are being governed under emergency powers.

"Special Measures"

Sheikh Mujib, in an emergency ordinance issued by President Mohammadullah, was granted unlimited power to decree "special measures" to protect the economy and restore law and order.

Authorities increased patrols in the streets of Dhacca. Reports were said troops and militiamen also took up key positions in lesser cities and towns throughout the country.

Sheikh Mujib's decision was hailed by most of Dhacca's newspapers.

The obvious intention of the ordinance is to flush out centers of reaction and agencies of exaction during the state of "emergency," said the Bangladesh Press, which is run by a nephew of the Prime Minister.

"Political killings, acts of sabotage, hoarding, profiteering, smuggling and anti-people activities should not be tolerated," one of the country's major labor



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

unions said in a statement hailing the emergency ordinance.

Sheikh Mujib had warned several times in recent months that something drastic would have to be done to restore order. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Violation of '72 Accord Seen

Soviet Official Says Moscow May Review U.S. Trade Ties

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A Kremlin spokesman warned yesterday that the Soviet Union might re-examine its economic obligations toward the United States in retaliation against what the Russians view as discriminatory provisions of the trade reform bill recently enacted by Congress.

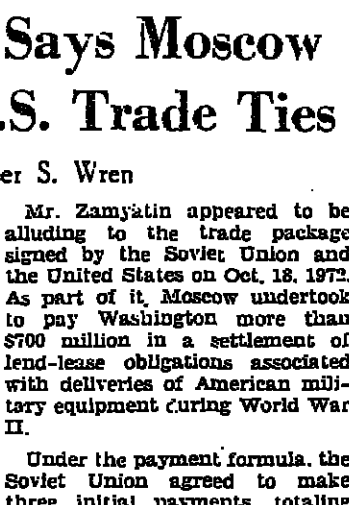
Leonid Zamyatin, director-general of the government's Tass press agency, charged that Congress had violated a 1972 trade agreement providing equal trade status between the two countries by linking the extension of trade benefits to freer emigration from the Soviet Union.

"In the present situation, the failure of one of the parties to honor its commitments cannot help but affect the commitments assumed by the other party under a series of commercial and financial agreements," Mr. Zamyatin asserted.

Mr. Zamyatin, the highest Soviet official to comment on the trade bill's passage, underscored Moscow's displeasure in a major article in Sovetskaya Rossiya, the official organ of the Russian Federation, giving his remarks somewhat less exposure and authority than if they had appeared in the Communist party newspaper Pravda.

However, he offered Russian leaders the fullest explanation so far of the emigration amendments laid down by Congress, "portions of the article were circulated today by Tass but without including the legislative details."

The press official did not specify what actions the Soviet Union might take beyond reiterating its previous threat to look elsewhere in the West for trading partners.



Leonid Zamyatin

MP Is Freed Pending Immigration Ruling

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (UPI)—British MP John Stonehouse was released from jail today to await a decision on his request to remain in Australia.

Mr. Stonehouse left the Melbourne Detention Center, where he was imprisoned as a suspected illegal immigrant. He was accompanied by his lawyer, Paul Patterson. Their destination was not immediately known.

Minister for Immigration Clyde Cameron said Mr. Stonehouse's release was authorized because, "as a member of the British House of Commons, he has a right to enter Australia without an entry permit."

He said that although Mr. Stonehouse entered Australia under an assumed name, "I did not consider his continued detention was warranted while I study the reports put to me."

Mr. Stonehouse has agreed to report to the Labor and Immigration Department in Melbourne once a week while his case is

under consideration, Mr. Cameron said.

Mr. Stonehouse was arrested Tuesday and charged with entering Australia under a false name. He said he wanted to escape "incredible pressures" of blackmail and business failures.

His disappearance in Miami last month triggered a wave of speculation that he had been involved with various espionage agencies, but Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons that these reports were false.

Parliament Action Seen

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Political informants said today that the British Labor party is expected to initiate action soon to oust Mr. Stonehouse from Parliament if he fails to resign of his own accord.

They said the action will be begun by Edward Short, Lord president of the council and majority floor leader in the House. Mr. Stonehouse has been

a member of Parliament since 1957.

At Walsall, Mr. Stonehouse's Lancashire electoral district, the local Labor party chairman, John Brady, said: "My feeling is that Mr. Stonehouse should resign without any doubt. His actions are not those of a responsible member of Parliament."

Two former business associates of Mr. Stonehouse were quoted yesterday as saying that he owes them money.

Keith White, who quit in July as co-director of Mr. Stonehouse's London group of companies, told the Daily Mail that he is suing Mr. Stonehouse over an agreement to buy back £10,000 (\$23,000) worth of shares. He said Mr. Stonehouse refused to abide by the agreement.

Peter Collaro, another former Stonehouse director, was quoted in the newspaper the Sun as saying that Mr. Stonehouse owes him £5,000 over another shares deal and that Mr. Stonehouse "is bound to go bankrupt."

A Promise of Democracy

Portuguese Unsure of Future But Enjoy Sense of Freedom

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Economic depression, political conflict, social tension and a general sense of uncertainty about where the country is headed are all part of the Portuguese scene.

But the future contains at least a promise of democracy and the start of economic reform after half a century in which it seemed that Portugal was frozen into a repressive political and economic system.

Portuguese over the age of 18 are registering for what is to be the first free election in their lifetime.

The election next spring will be for an assembly to draft a

constitution for a new political system. The old dictatorship was deposed on April 25.

Although a constitutional base for democracy has yet to be organized, there is a sense of freedom in Portugal now.

The coup in April broke constraints on speaking one's mind, holding meetings, going on strike and challenging officialdom.

The Portuguese reacted with such enthusiasm that some persons spoke of a country "intoxicated by freedom," and officials deplored a trend toward anarchy.

Quieted Down

Eight months later the country has quieted down considerably.

The coup lifted restraints on what the Portuguese could read or watch. Books, magazines, films and theater lean heavily toward sex or the kind of leftist ideas that the old regime had rigidly banned. A reaction has set in now, with the still influential Catholic Church joining parent groups and some officials in deploring a "wave of pornography sweeping over Portugal."

As for the economic crisis, not everyone seems to be suffering. Despite a heavy trade deficit and extra taxes on luxury imports, the shops were full of expensive goods this Christmas season and there were customers.

It is rare to see a car on display in any of the showrooms along Avenida da Liberdade that does not have a "sold" sign on it.

Some of the spending is a result of disquiet about the currency, although the escudo has remained strikingly stable amid the country's difficulties.

The 15th Month

There is great concern about the economy. Bankers and economic experts see a crisis in the country already. Hundreds of companies are close to bankruptcy as a result of huge increases in their wage payments ordered by the new government last spring. Before Christmas, they were bound by labor contracts to pay a so-called "15th month," a bonus of a month's pay, and many lacked the cash.

Some companies have closed, and others have had to be rescued with short-term loans. The number of unemployed is steadily growing and is being added to by demobilized soldiers from the African wars and by migrants who have found factory doors closed to them in other European countries. The forecast for early next year is 200,000 unemployed, or about 8 per cent of the work force.

Inflation, estimated at 30 per cent this year, is another factor in social unrest. Those who are working see their gains being wiped out by steadily climbing prices.

Economic Program

After much-criticized delay, the government is drafting an economic program for the next three years. The program is being developed through compromise among opposing political ideologies and will represent something of an innovation because, as a government economist said, "We Portuguese are better at improvisation than at planning."

The program will attempt to cope with the inflation and unemployment problems and to stimulate investment in industry and agriculture. The program will give an assured place to private enterprise but also will provide for widespread state intervention.

A planner who participated in the program acknowledged that it was difficult to make economic plans "when we do not know what the political context will be."

Nobody in Portugal can say for sure where the country is heading politically because to a large extent the dominant armed forces remain an enigma.

Angola Talks Set

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 29 (AP).—Constitutional talks on the future of Angola are to be held in Portugal on Jan. 10, an Angolan nationalist leader said here yesterday.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Liberation of Angola (UNITA), said that on that date he and Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and Holden Roberto, head of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), will meet with the Portuguese.

He also said that Mr. Neto and Mr. Roberto had agreed to meet within the next few days for talks to form a united front in preparation for the talks with the Portuguese. He refused to say where these talks would take place.

1 Wounded in Attack On Soviet Cruise Ship

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 29 (UPI).—One person was wounded yesterday in an attack on a Russian cruise ship in San Juan harbor, the police said. A militant Cuban exile group claimed responsibility for the attack.

The FBI said it was investigating the attack aboard or near the cruise ship Maxim Gorki, which occurred shortly after midnight. The ship left on schedule about an hour later.



PRAYER SERVICE—Open-air services were held at St. Peter's Anglican Church in Darwin, Australia, yesterday because the church was damaged by last week's cyclone.

Greeks Arrest No Youth Under 16 On Drug Charge So Far This Year

ATHENS, Dec. 29 (AP).—Greek police declared Friday that no Greek under 16 had been arrested for violating the nation's drug laws this year from January to Dec. 15.

Of a total of 118 persons arrested in Greece for use of various drugs for the period under review, police said that "only seven" were Greeks aged 15 to 20.

Police gave no comparative figures for the Greek youths but it was understood to be as low or even lower in previous years.

The limited use of drugs among Greek youths is attributed by sociologists to family discipline and the difficulty of obtaining drugs in Greece.

Moderate Replacing Rector At Buenos Aires University

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 29 (NYT).—The controversial rightist rector of the University of Buenos Aires will be replaced by a moderate administrator after Jan. 1, the Argentine government has disclosed.

The resignation of the rector, Alberto Ottalagano, who has voiced strongly Fascist sentiments during his two-month tenure, is an important concession to opposition parties, which have stepped up their criticism of the Peronist government in recent weeks for its increasingly authoritarian measures.

The new rector, Julio Lyonnet, who is now an official with the Ministry of Education, is considered more acceptable to moderate and leftist elements in the university and among the opposition parties.

A government decree thanked Mr. Ottalagano for "the important services he has rendered," "received the university in chaos and leave it in an order which nobody can ignore."

Mr. Ottalagano, once a leading member of the Fascist, anti-Semitic Nationalist Alliance for Liberation, was the fourth rector of the troubled university since the Peronist government came to power in May, 1973.

Two of his left-wing Peronist predecessors, Rodolfo Puigros and Raul Laguarda, were received as political exiles by Mexico after they reported death threats against them by rightist terrorists. Mr. Laguarda's infant son was killed in a bomb blast at his home in September.

Mr. Ottalagano inherited a left-dominated university where hundreds of conservative professors had been purged from their faculty posts. Under left-wing Peronist administrations, the university—once considered among the finest in Latin America—insisted an open-admissions policy that bloated enrollment in a year from 80,000 to 150,000 students.

The political pendulum moved in the opposite direction under Mr. Ottalagano, who presided over the dismissal of hundreds of alleged leftist professors. Although exact figures were not available on the scope of the purge, in one university department alone—the Graduate School of Architecture—180 professors and teaching assistants were

Hoteliers Protest Paris Price Lid

PARIS, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Paris hoteliers yesterday protested a government decision to freeze Paris restaurant prices until the end of March.

This decision, inspired by some admittedly reprehensible abuses will penalize the immense majority of our colleagues who had obeyed calls for moderation," the organization of the Paris-region hotel industry said in a statement.

The Finance Ministry, announcing the freeze Friday, said that Paris restaurant prices rose by 16.3 per cent in the 12-month period ending in October, at a time when wholesale food prices were rising by 10.9 per cent.

Russia Warns U.S. on Trade

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July 1, 1973, and on July 1, 1975. The balance was to be paid in annual installments after the United States had extended most-favored-nation treatment by lifting its discriminatory tariffs on the importation of Soviet goods.

The understanding then was that no strings would be attached to the American trade concessions. However, under the recent Trade Reform Act, the tariff reductions were made conditional on a relaxation of Soviet emigration practices.

So far, the Russians have not brought up the matter of the Lend-Lease payments, although a Soviet disclaimer of the settlement on the grounds that the original agreement was broken by Washington has been considered a possibility by Western diplomats here.

Mr. Zamyatin's remarks sharpened the Kremlin's line that the trade reform bill as passed runs counter to the original Soviet-American agreement of 1972. Moscow appears to hope that such an argument will put the responsibility back on Congress, effectively reverting whatever understanding existed by making the flow of Jewish and other emigrants dependent upon the actual American trade benefits given to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is said to be particularly unhappy with the ceiling set by Congress on Export-Import Bank credits—\$900 million over four years. The credits have greater practical value than the prestige of most-favored-nation status since they are considered necessary to buy the American technology that the Soviet Union wants to update its lagging economy.

Mr. Zamyatin argued that the emigration amendments constituted "an absurd and hopeless position. The question of emigration of citizens from any country lies entirely within the competence of the state concerned."

He implied to his readers that the United States had its own emigration limitations and that "the emigration agencies of the United States are governed in such matters by American laws and not by the opinion of parliamentarians of other countries."

Floods Strike Java

JAKARTA, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Two villages were drowned and 1,000 others made homeless when floods caused by torrential rains swept away six villages in the Banten Regency in west Java.

CIA Ex-Agent Describes Role as Spy in N.Y.

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legations, pending a check of files.

The Times, quoting sources, reported a week ago that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting illegal intelligence operations aimed at anti-war and other American dissidents inside the United States. Intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens also were compiled, the sources said.

The former agent said that he and other CIA agents had also participated in telephone wiretaps and break-ins in their efforts to closely monitor the activities of radicals in New York. He added that the CIA had supplied him with "more than 40" psychological assessments of radical leaders during his career as a spy.

High-ranking CIA officials, including Richard Helms, the former director of the agency and now ambassador to Iran, told Congress in the wake of the Watergate scandals that only two such assessments—done by psychiatrists working for the agency—have ever been prepared on American citizens.

New Products

"What we were trying to do," the former CIA agent said, "was to find out what the radicals were marketing and to learn if they had any new products."

"They were a target company and we were like another company in competition," he added. "We were interested in their executives and that's why we did the profiles, so we could learn what we'd have to offer in order to buy them over to us."

The 1947 legislation setting up the CIA bars the agency from any internal security or police function inside the United States, leaving all such activity to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "I knew what the charter was," the former agent said. "I'd read it but my belief was that we were doing the same function inside the United States as the CIA does outside it."

Recruited in 1965

The agent said he had been recruited into the CIA after graduation from college in 1965. After training in counterintelligence techniques, his first assignment was with the Domestic Operations Division office in New York.

The former agent reported that he did not have direct involvement in New York with members of the CIA's counterintelligence staff, which was headed until last week by James Angleton. The agent said that the counterintelligence activities normally were conducted at higher bureaucratic and security levels than his.

Traditionally, the counterintelligence department of the CIA has sought to neutralize and expose Soviet and other foreign intelligence agents seeking to operate against the CIA in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

Mr. Angleton, a veteran of 31 years of intelligence service, retired Tuesday, two days after the first Times article was published.

A number of CIA sources have confirmed that the bulk of the domestic spying was conducted by various offices of the Domestic Operations Division, which was initially assigned to such tasks in the mid-1960s as infiltrating agents into various ethnic and émigré groups in large cities.

Low-Key Operation

"When I first came to DOD," the former agent said, "it was a low-key operation. Mostly we did liaison" with other intelligence agencies.

"And then someone started noticing these kids," the former agent said, referring to the anti-war activists. "At first, they were just a pain in the neck. The local police and FBI couldn't handle it. We had the manpower and the money."

In the beginning, he said, only files on student dissenters were kept, apparently as an addition to the already existing dossiers on the various foreign students living in the New York area.

"The first actual (physical) surveillance came when people like Mark Rudd started moving around," he said. Mr. Rudd was a leader in the student demon-

Used as a Training Ground

strations that disrupted Columbia University for two weeks in the spring of 1968.

"We'd go out, take some photographs and follow them," he said. "We had different IDs for different jobs. We'd use newspaper IDs, or flash a badge and say we were a reporter for a magazine—it made things a lot easier."

Turn Somebody Around

One of the Domestic Operations Division's first functions was to attempt to infiltrate its agents into a radical unit targeted for domestic spying, the former agent said. A second major goal was to "turn somebody around"—that is, convince a member of a group to become an informer.

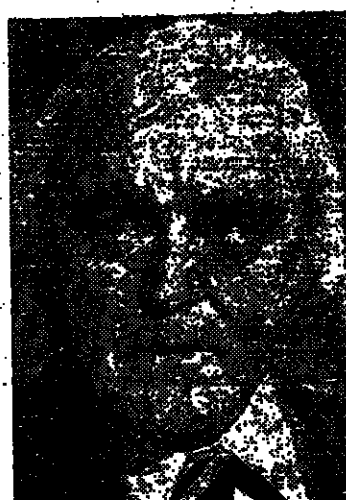
"I could never identify myself as a CIA man," the former agent said. "I always had to be a stu-

dent or whatever I felt like at the time. You couldn't say you were a cop, because you might be talking to a cop."

The former agent repeatedly noted during the interviews that his activities were closely monitored by his superiors, some of whom maintained a "cover" office inside a large corporate headquarters.

Asked whether he ever questioned his work, the former agent replied, "Look—they (his superiors) were telling us, 'Keep an eye on them,' and to do that you're going to have to fringe on somebody's freedom."

"We got the policy from above," he added. "But we all felt the same way. These kids were directly involved with foreign stuff. We always worried about drugs from Communist China, KGB agents and foreign guns. That's what gave us the right to come in."



Cornelius Gallagher



Claude Pepper

Magazine Claims CIA Spied On Douglas, 3 Others in '60s

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP).—

Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, who protested in 1973 that illegal wiretapping was commonplace in Washington, was among four persons under secret scrutiny by the Central Intelligence Agency, Time magazine has reported.

CIA agents also spied on Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Fla., former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., and the late Sen. Edward Long, D-Mo., the magazine said.

Gallagher was recently released after serving 17 months of a two-year jail term for income-tax evasion. The magazine reported in its latest issue that Justice Douglas became a target of CIA surveillance in the mid-1960s after making a trip to the Dominican Republic.

Rep. Pepper was spied upon apparently because of associations with Cuban refugees among his constituents in Miami, Gallagher, apparently because of his contacts with officials of the Dominican Republic, and Sen. Long, apparently because of his conversations with representatives of foreign nations, Time said.

The magazine said that a high CIA official denied that any of the four had been spied upon.

White House Phone

On Oct. 15, 1973, Justice Douglas stated that former President Lyndon Johnson believed that his White House telephone was tapped. He also said he believed the Supreme Court's ultra-constitutional conference chamber had been bugged.

Justice Douglas was linked with the CIA in a 1970 report by a special House committee which investigated the Supreme Court justice after Gerald Ford, who was then House minority leader, called for the justice's impeachment.

The report indicated that men associated with Justice Douglas, in connection with the Dominican Republic trip, and a literacy project there, had some connection with the CIA. The connection, however, was left unclear because then-CIA director Richard Helms refused to deliver to committee investigators a secret memorandum bearing on the Douglas case.

French Open Probe in Deaths Of 42 Miners in Explosion

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 29 (NYT).—A judicial investigation was opened yesterday into the mine disaster at Liévin that left 42 dead, 5 injured and 120 orphaned on Friday. The accident has provoked a widespread outcry.

The cause of the accident in a shaft 2,330 feet below the surface was not clear. Initial speculation that there was a dust explosion was set aside. Local authorities now lean toward the view that it was caused by accumulated gas. However, they said that automatic monitors showed a minimal amount of methane or fire-damp—far below the danger level—present a few minutes before the explosion.

The disaster immediately caused broad political repercussions. It happened at a time when the phrase "energy crisis" was on

every tongue and the government had begun a program to reduce French dependence on imported fuel.

Until this year, France had been closing down mines and shifting from coal to oil for its energy needs. But this year's new energy program was referring the earlier contraction policy, which sought to reduce coal production at a rate of 2 million tons a year. Spokesmen for the mine operators said the goal now was to cut the drop to 1 million tons a year, and then to 500,000 or 600,000 tons, and that about 8 million francs would be invested in stalling production cuts.

Communist union and party organizations, which had opposed the previous shut-down policy, called for large new expenditures to improve mine operation, safety and pay.

Meanwhile, there were hints of wreaths around the heavy funerals at the mine, while the boring mines continued waiting. France's minister of industry, Michel Cressat, had rushed to Liévin, a dark mining town in the Pas-de-Calais area about half way between Arras and Lille. Under the low, grimy sky, miners and their families stood at the mine, their faces set in pain.

Many of the townspeople watching the bodies being brought up from the state-owned mine swore they, or members of their family, "would never go down again."

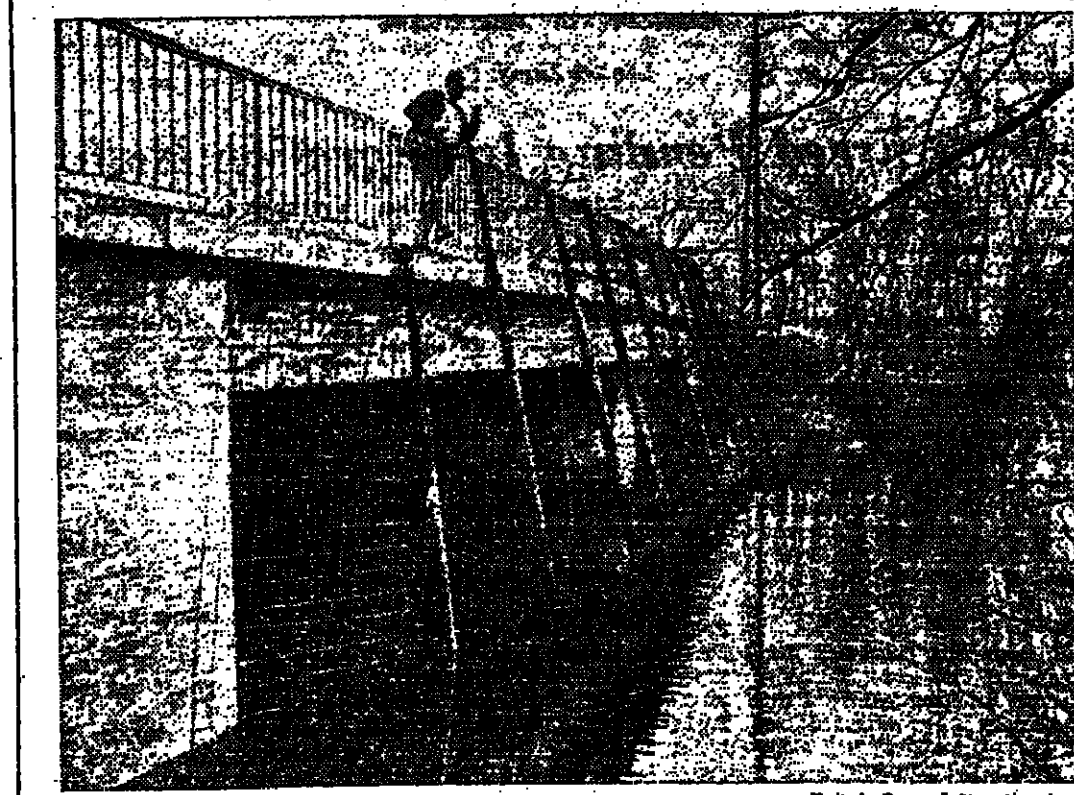
Stoppage Is Called

LIEVIN, France, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The unions today said work will be halted in the mines Tuesday to honor the dead.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said he will attend the funeral representing the government. If all coal miners respond to the union call, the stoppage would affect about 80,000 men.

2 U.S. F-4s Collide

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (AP).—Two U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter bombers collided in air today in northern Thailand but all four crew members ejected and were not hurt. The planes crashed in an unpopulated area.



FENCED OUT—Steel netting protects the West German town of Gartow, near the East German border, from mines that have been set afloat by heavy rains.

Final Deliberations Start Today

Watergate Jury Shows Itself To Be Strong-Minded Group

By Mike Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The jurors who will begin final deliberations in the Watergate cover-up trial tomorrow have shown themselves to be a strong-minded group willing to challenge even the trial judge.

On Thursday, U.S. District

Judge John Sirica pressed defense lawyers to speed their final arguments so the jury could begin considering the guilt or innocence of the five defendants during the weekend.

Over the objections of at least one lawyer, Judge Sirica said that he would keep the jury in the courtroom for an extra 1 1/2 hours.

Informed of the judge's intention during a recess, the jurors sent back firm word that they would not be hurried.

"In effect, they said in no uncertain terms, 'What's the rush?'" said a lawyer familiar with the case.

A note complaining of the judge's plan for the jury to do its most important work during the weekend was reportedly written by John Hottel, a retired National Park Service police supervisor. There are several elderly retirees and middle-aged persons among the 12 jurors and five alternates.

The judge also tried to quicken the pace of the trial late last month by suggesting that he would hold court on Saturdays. Noting that he had hoped to end the trial by Christmas, Judge Sirica said it would be better if the jurors could return a verdict without worrying whether they would be spending the holidays with their families.

Defense lawyers agreed at that time that the pressure to return a verdict before the holidays might prejudice the case against their clients.

Not for Judge

A hand-written note was sent to the judge, reportedly composed by juror Ruth Gould, 57, a tall, gray-haired loan specialist with the Agriculture Department.

The note said the jurors had unanimously decided that it was more important for them to give slow and careful consideration to testimony in the trial than to be home for Christmas.

The jury, sequestered since Oct. 11, first lived in a downtown Washington motel and more recently moved to the more expensively furnished Sheraton Park Hotel in the city's northwest section.

Noting that many jurors are not young—the average age is 52—the memo said that the jury members needed the full two days of the weekend for rest.

"Never Underestimate"

Judge Sirica, humorously acknowledging his surprise at the contents of the letter, said from the bench: "Didn't I tell you, never underestimate the intelligence of the jury?"

When the jurors do step into a room just off Judge Sirica's courtroom to begin deliberations, they will be considering offenses alleged under one of the most controversial laws currently on federal statute books.

The basic charge against the defendants—former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldean, former Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman and former Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson—is that they conspired "to obstruct justice."

45 Acts

There are 45 specific acts listed in the cover-up indictment as part of the conspiracy to stifle the investigation into the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters here.

The indictment says the conspiracy was designed to protect persons responsible for the burglary and wiretapping of the Democrats.

To find a defendant guilty, the jury must agree that someone during the conspiracy he willingly took part in just one of the 45 specific acts.

A guilty verdict against a defendant, no matter how small his role, makes him vulnerable for the same penalty as the "four others—five years in jail and a \$100,000 fine."

There are other charges against various defendants but conspiracy is the basic accusation from which the others stem.

Time Selects King Faisal as 'Man of Year'

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was named today as Time magazine's "man of the year" because of his role in the world oil crisis.

The magazine each year selects a person, who, in the judgment of Time's editors, "has affected for good or ill the lives of the greatest number of people and in the process left an indelible mark on history."

Time said King Faisal was picked because he "was a principal factor in bringing about the quadrupled price of oil."

"Both in his own right and as a symbol of the other newly powerful potentates of oil, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal is the man of the year," the magazine said.

3 Are Facing Sanctions in Boston Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—A federal judge will decide tomorrow what sanctions to impose on three members of the Boston School Committee whom he found in contempt for refusing to approve a new school-desegregation busing plan.

John Kerrigan, committee chairman; Paul Ellery and John McDonough were cited by U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. on Friday for defying an order to endorse and forward to him plan for racially balancing classrooms next fall.

The new integration plan, written by school officials, was submitted to the committee on Dec. 18.

Members voted, 3 to 2, to endorse it or forward it to Mr. Garrity. A committee later delivered the plan to the court anyway and then resigned.

Judge Garrity said he was considering ordering the committee members to submit the plan officially while at the same time maintaining that they are personally opposed to forced busing.

He asked them to consider whether they would comply with such an order.

Strife, Danger

All three members said they would approve specific court orders on integration. But they said they would take "no initiative or affirmative action" unless they are sure it would not create strife or danger to school children.

Under questioning by Judge Garrity, Mr. Kerrigan said he did not vote for the plan because "I don't want any forced busing plan to be called the School Committee plan."

"I'm against the forced busing of school children," he said, "it is unfortunate that because of housing patterns forced busing is the only way you're going to get desegregation."

The plan rejected by the committee would require the busing of about 30,000 of Boston's 86,000 schoolchildren.

A busing plan ordered by Judge Garrity and now in effect requires 18,000 pupils to be bused out of their neighborhoods.

Racial violence has erupted sporadically, particularly in the South Boston area, since busing began last September.

High Court Allows FBI Check As Young Socialists Convene

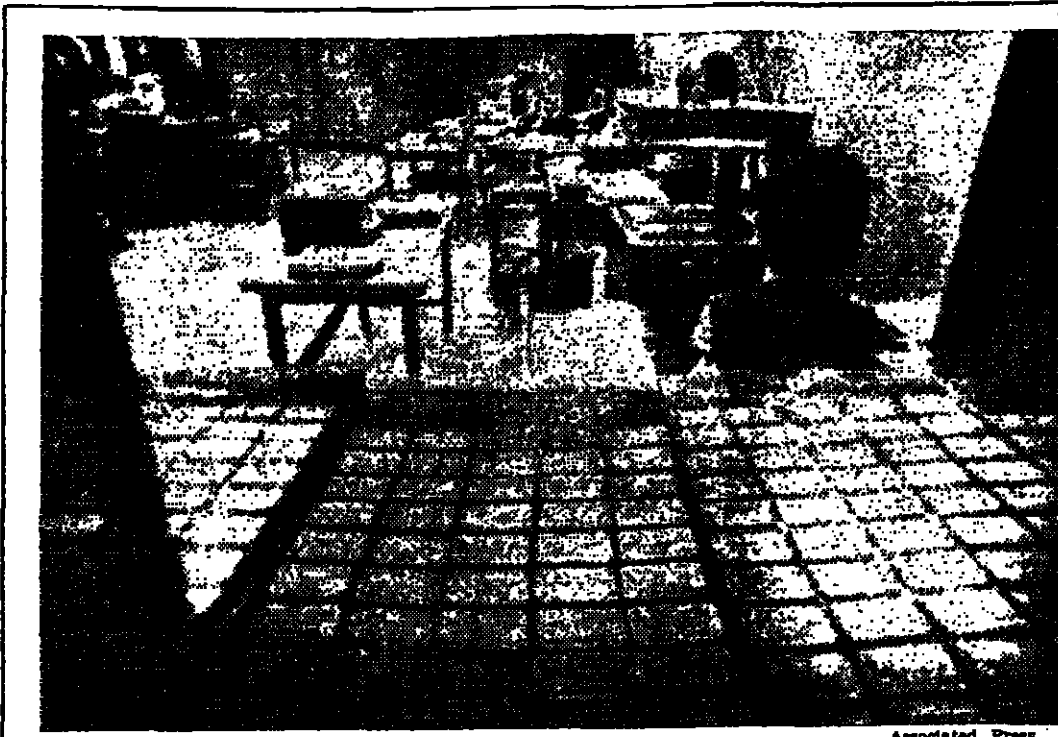
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Young Socialist Alliance opened a national political convention here today after the FBI was given court permission to conduct surveillance of the meeting.

On Friday, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall turned down a request for an injunction against such surveillance; he ruled that the meeting was open to everyone.

There was no official indication that FBI agents would attend the convention. But government lawyers, urging Justice Marshall to deny the injunction request, claimed that a bar to surveillance would compromise the ability of FBI informers because their absence at the convention would be noted.

The youth alliance had argued that FBI spying at the political rally would have a "chilling effect" on attendance because of fears by some participants about present employment security or future prospects for jobs.

The government argued that, although the alliance officially renounces violence, a minority within the organization advocates violent tactics.



READY FOR MARKET—Gold bars lie stacked for inspection after getting a serial number in a New York plant. Gold ownership becomes legal for Americans this week.

Survey Cites Willingness to Pay

U.S. Catholics Still Favor Church Schools

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Despite a sharp drop in the number of Catholic schools during the last decade, the laity appears to remain loyal to parish education and ready to give increased financial support.

The results of a survey by the National Opinion Research Center of U.S. Catholics, made available to The New York Times, show that 89 per cent of those polled believe the parochial school system is still needed and that 82 per cent say they would donate more to help schools out of fiscal troubles. More than 3,000 of them have closed since 1964.

The survey, financed by a grant from the National Institutes of Education and undertaken by four sociologists headed by the Rev. Andrew Greeley, is a follow-up to a similar questionnaire issued in 1963.

New Issues

While attitudes toward education can be measured against results of the earlier study (support for education has remained virtually the same), nearly two-thirds of the questions in this survey took up new issues such as women's ordination, a married priesthood or abortion that were of marginal interest then.

The 925 respondents (there were 2,071 in 1963) gave solid approval to changes such as the English liturgy.

A supplemental report on apostasy found that Catholics under 30 were twice as likely to fall away from the church as those over 50, and that those who have attended college were still more likely to drop out.

Only 35 per cent of parents of school-age children had them in Catholic schools. However, the study showed the principal reasons were that schools were not available, or that, where they existed, they were too expensive.

Only 13 per cent of those surveyed said that public schools were better than parochial schools and, therefore, preferred that their children go to public schools.

Among the majority that said it would pay more for schools, 59 per cent would give more than \$50 and 31 per cent would give more than \$100 a year.

"Untapped Resources"

The researchers thus concluded that "there are literally hundreds of millions of dollars of untapped resources should the leadership choose to utilize them."

The size of the Catholic school system has steadily shrunk. There were 13,380 high schools and elementary schools in 1964 with a combined enrollment of 5,625,040.

U.S. Law Delays Navy Base Plan On Diego Garcia

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 29 (AP).—A \$2.9-billion U.S. military construction bill signed yesterday by President Ford delays a final decision on the Navy's plan to expand a base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Before Congress completed action on the bill, Senate and House conferees had written into it language requiring a Senate vote on the Diego Garcia issue within 90 days after the new Congress convenes Jan. 14.

The law also includes a section authorizing the secretary of defense to aid communities located near the Trident support site in Bangor, Wash., for increased municipal services resulting from the impact of placing the Trident facilities in the area.

It also designates the Observatory Hill home of the chief of naval operations in Washington as the temporary official residence of the vice president.

Subject to this final vote, the bill appropriates \$14.8 million as the first step in a \$35-million naval construction program for Diego Garcia, plus \$3.3 million to extend an Air Force runway on the British-owned island.

Hot Sunday in Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 29 (AP).—The maximum daytime temperature in Prague today was 14 degrees centigrade (57.2 degrees Fahrenheit), a record in more than 200 years of recorded temperature readings, the Prague evening paper Vecerni Praha said.

Ten years later the number of schools had dropped to 10,249 with registration of 3,629,646.

Meanwhile, weekly attendance at mass declined from 71 to 50 per cent and confession at least once a month was reported to be 17 per cent in 1974, less than half that of the previous poll.

The number of those who say they pray every day dropped from 72 to 60 per cent.

By contrast, the proportion of those who receive communion weekly at mass rose from 13 to 26 per cent.

Eighty per cent of the respondents said they accepted the English liturgy and two-thirds approved lay clothes for nuns, the folk mass, progressive religious education and sex instruction in Catholic schools. Sixty-five per cent opposed the ordination of women to the priesthood. Never-

theless, 80 per cent said they could accept a married priesthood if that change were adopted and 79 per cent favored it.

Perhaps the most important shift in attitudes was on sex. Intercourse for pleasure alone rather than for procreation was viewed as wholesome by 80 per cent compared with 29 per cent in 1963. Approval of artificial contraception rose in the same time from 45 to 83 per cent, while tolerance for sexual activity between engaged couples increased from 12 to 43 per cent. Acceptance of remarriage after divorce jumped from 52 to 73 per cent.

On abortion, 70 per cent agreed that married women who did not want more children should be able to obtain a legal abortion, but only 8 per cent said they would obtain an abortion themselves.

Next Congress Is Expected To Decide on Metric System

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (JHT).—After having rejected conversion to the metric system for this House in May, meaning no amendments could be added and it had to be passed by a two-thirds majority, labor spokesmen opposed the bill, bringing about its overwhelming defeat.

Objection

Labor's major objection to the present bill is that it does not provide for any compensation, from companies or the government, for tools owned by workers.

Although the metric system is backed by scientists and engineers, which sponsored the bill, said, however, that Britain and other countries which have recently started changing from the English to the metric system have not had that problem.

The committee source said that their position is that the piecemeal, uncoordinated change-over that is going on now could take the country as long as 50 years and cost billions of dollars more than if it were implemented in 10 years.

The source also said that a recent visit to Europe by the committee's chairman, Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, prompted him to try to get the bill through faster. Rep. Teague found that many European scientists and engineers associated with the American space program were having a hard time coordinating information with the Americans because of the two systems.

Not Enough

But Mr. Roberts contends that this is an unproved hypothesis. He says there has not been enough study of what problems and costs the change-over would cause.

He has suggested, as an alternative to legislation, setting up an independent research and monitoring board for the next few years, not to facilitate a change, but to study export-import effects and the cost to consumers and workers. The National Bureau of Standards has said there should be no great impact on trade.

With or without legislation, the United States is apparently going to be metric-oriented eventually.

Some American industries are already using both systems, metric for exports and the English system for domestic production. In 1975, General Motors will switch to metric-sized bottles for American use and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will impose metric measurements on wine bottles, to be followed by beer and liquor.

Madrid Airport Reopens

MADRID, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Madrid's Barajas Airport reopened to traffic last night after being closed for three days because of fog. Six hundred flights were canceled.

Israelis to Continue Shutdown of El Al

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi said yesterday the government would keep the national airline El Al grounded until flight maintenance workers ended their alleged wildcat slowdown.

All 13 of El Al's jet aircraft were parked in hangars at Ben Gurion International Airport after being called in from around the world when the company declared a shutdown of operations Friday.

Representatives of the maintenance workers have denied that they have resorted to slowdown tactics.

Overwhelming Immigration Service

Illegal Aliens Flood N.Y. Area From S. America, Caribbean

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—A wave of illegal aliens entering the New York City region—estimated at more than 1 million—has overwhelmed the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service here, virtually paralyzing the enforcement of laws.

A 10-week investigation by The New York Times shows that, through individual and organized fraud, counterfeiting, falsification of travel and identification papers and smuggling, illegal aliens have mounted what immigration authorities call a "silent invasion" of New York and northern New Jersey.

Thousands of mostly poor, young, marginally skilled Latin Americans who could not qualify for legal immigration arrive each month, and now seem to outnumber legal resident aliens here.

They come to work illicitly and save money and decide whether to stay permanently. And the vast majority of these men and women are going undetected.

On Tourist Visas

Most of the aliens come here from the Caribbean and elsewhere in Latin America on tourist visas valid for two weeks to six months, having lied about their real intentions to American consuls in Bogota or Guayaquil, Ecuador, or Santo Domingo and other cities.

But the Times investigation, which involved more than 100 interviews here and in the Caribbean, also reveals a flourishing, extensive, well-established pattern of organized fraud, illicit dealings in genuine and fake visas and other documents and the smuggling of aliens through Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and Canada.

Nothing seems to deter the illegal aliens from coming. Not the threat of arrest, not the fact that they require tourist visas to get into the country, not the fact that they will not work or overstay their visas. Not the expense of buying documents on the black market in Latin America for up to \$1,500, or the fear of exposure. Not the clandestine crossings of the Mona Passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in cramped fishing boats, nor the random inspections of crowded flights from San Juan to New York.

The plight of the immigration service here in enforcing the law is matched by the problems confronting the foreign service.

Critical Test

To persuade American consuls that they have ample reason to return home on time—the critical test in obtaining a nonimmigrant visa—many aliens pad bank accounts, forge letters of employment locally, have houses and other property listed under their names temporarily and rent "show" money and clothing to appear affluent.

Some applicants attempt to bribe consuls with money or sex—at least two consuls who were mentioned in connection with bribes in recent years in Cali, Colombia, and Santo Domingo are "no longer on the rolls" of the foreign service," a State Department official confirmed. Other applicants apply pressure by local government officials, including senior ministers, or through friends and relatives here, enlist the aid of American legislators at all levels.

Many applicants who cannot to the metric system.

But when the bill went to the House floor under suspension of the rules in May, meaning no amendments could be added and it had to be passed by a two-thirds majority, labor spokesmen opposed the bill, bringing about its overwhelming defeat.

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Representatives of the maintenance workers have denied that they have resorted to slowdown tactics.

Holdout Soldier Is Turned Over To Japanese

JAKARTA, Dec. 29 (AP).—

Tenno Nakamura, 57, a Japanese soldier who hid from Allied troops for 30 years in the jungles of Indonesia, arrived here today and was turned over to Japanese officials.

Mr. Nakamura said: "I am very tired although I look healthy and I am very excited to see so many people here."

Mr. Nakamura told of how he joined the Japanese Army in Taiwan in 1942, at the age of 25, to help bolster Japan's defense of Malacca Island, in the Molucca Islands, against Allied forces. He was handed over to Japanese Ambassador Ryuzo Suenobe.

Mr. Nakamura was born on Taiwan to Japanese settlers.

U.S. Border Patrol Switches Efforts to Major Smugglers

By Everett R. Holmes

SAN YSIDRO, Calif., Dec. 29 (NYT).—Unable to stem the flood of illegal Mexican aliens crossing the border, the U.S. Border Patrol has stopped arresting and prosecuting small-time offenders in order to concentrate on the kingpins of large, professional smuggling rings.

No longer are first-offense smugglers being held for trial. In the Border Patrol's Chula Vista sector here, the new policy of "selective prosecution" produced a 57-per-cent drop in the number of alien arrests last month compared with November a year ago.

Covering five southern California counties, the Chula Vista region accounts for more than one-fourth of all the illegal aliens seized on this side of the Mexican border. Such entries are estimated to be running at the rate of 900,000 a year and are 25 per cent above a year ago.

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said last week the decision to concentrate on the large smuggling rings was made because of a lack of sufficient manpower and federal detention facilities, and the failure of the system of wholesale arrests to curb the alien influx.

Procedure Simplified

First-time smugglers are now being sent back across the border, after being photographed and fingerprinted, along with thousands of other illegal aliens that the Border Patrol continues to pick up each week.

Of 886,689 illegal aliens apprehended last year in the Immigration Service's 10-state Southwest Region, 7,596 were charged with smuggling. A smuggling arrest often involves the detention of 2 to 10 aliens as material witnesses.

The new policy was ordered in March by the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Diego on instructions from the Justice Department, but no announcement was made at the time. Immigration Service officials explained that "only recently has the program gotten into full swing."

Although the crackdown on the drivers of trucks and other vehicles carrying aliens across the border—the ostensible smugglers—but they are merely minor employees; the big operators can always find new drivers," Mr. Hodge said. "Furthermore, the driver rarely knows anything at all about the scope or leadership of the operation."

"Now we are looking for people but we are getting more meaningful results. Hopefully, we're getting at the people who are the wholesalers of this business and making big money from the \$300 to \$500 they charge each Mexican eager to find a job in this country."

Student Enrollment

"Consequently, a large part—often more than 50 per cent—of the resources is devoted to secondary and higher education, although the student enrollment at those levels is generally less than 20 per cent of the total," it said.

School enrollment in the developing world is expected to increase from 280 million to 350 million in the next decade, with the poorest countries increasing from 170 to 230 million. These countries would need accommodations for 140 million new pupils in primary education by 1985.

Instead of this, the bank seeks to support the development of more "basic" education, a relative term that would use practical means to give as many as possible whatever education program the country can afford.

Two-Vote Loser Still Seeks Seat As N.H. Senator

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 29 (AP).—Democrat John Durkin, who lost an election by two votes, plans to ask the U.S. Senate tomorrow to be seated as a New Hampshire senator.

Meanwhile, Mr. Durkin's Republican opponent, Rep. Louis Wyman, will continue a fight in state courts to have the Nov. 5 general election invalidated and a runoff election called.

Rep. Wyman, 57, was certified as the state's senator Friday by Gov. Meldrim Thomson and his executive council. The New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission declared him a two-vote winner on Christmas Eve. But Rep. Wyman said that he preferred to have a new election since there was "no clear mandate" from the voters.

The five-term congressman, a heavy favorite, won the general election by 64 votes. But an official recount gave Mr. Durkin a 10-vote lead. That decision was appealed to the ballot law commission by Rep. Wyman.

Mr. Durkin, 58, had been certified as senator by the governor after the recount. But the certification was later rescinded.

Major Flu Outbreak Reported in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Dec. 29 (AP).—"Tens of thousands" of Budapest citizens were sick with the flu after an epidemic hit the capital, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported Friday.

Last week, MTI reported that there were 30,000 flu victims. It said that the flu epidemic was caused by a new variant of virus "A," the so-called Hong Kong type.

INTERNATIONAL RULES FOR MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Conference for International Lawyers and Businessmen at OECD.

19 Rue Francoville, Paris-16, January 9 and 10, 1975. Admission \$100 or Fr. 600.

For further information, phone: 349-75-20 or 24-21-49.

Italy's Communist party, which polls better than one in every four votes cast in an election, perseveres with its drive for a "historic compromise," in which it would

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Obituaries

Amy Vanderbilt, an Authority On Etiquette, Dies in Plunge

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Amy Vanderbilt, 66, who wrote a syndicated column on etiquette and the social graces, fell or jumped to her death Friday night from a third-story window of her Manhattan town house, the police said.

Miss Vanderbilt was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital where she was taken after a passerby found her body near the front steps of the four-story building.

Miss Vanderbilt's husband, Curtis Keller, general counsel of the Mobil Chemical Co., a division of the Mobil Oil Corp., and Stephen Knopf, Miss Vanderbilt's son by a previous marriage, were in other parts of the residence at the time of the plunge, about 7:50 p.m.

Mr. Keller said that his wife had been in ill health and under medical care for nearly a year and that her health had been "a source of some concern to her." The police are investigating the circumstances of her death.

Measure of Men

To Amy Vanderbilt, etiquette was more than a set of social rules or a guide to gracious living. It was a measure of the greatness and smallness of people.

For decades, she was the nation's best known authority on the subject, the successor to Emily Post as the arbiter of manners in an increasingly classless society.

She was a celebrity long before the 1952 publication of "Amy Vanderbilt's Complete Book of

Etiquette," a 700-page book on mores and manners that reviewers called a monumental tract for social historians.

The book, revised a number of times in years since, sold millions of copies. Its advice ranged over the behavioral spectrum from the placement of a soup spoon to the running of a mansion full of servants.

In addition to a half-dozen books, she wrote scores of articles for the New Yorker, McCall's, Collier's, This Week, Better Homes & Gardens, American Homes and other magazines, and she wrote for newspapers for more than 30 years.

Her Readership

She was a columnist for the old International News Service in the 1930s and from 1954 to 1968 her column for the United Features Syndicate was published in more than 100 newspapers in the United States and abroad. It had a readership of more than 40 million readers. Ten years ago, she drew up a courtesy code for New York subway and bus riders, and a year ago she lectured a group of cab drivers here.

In more recent years, she wrote a column for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, living, working and occasionally entertaining in her century-old brownstone home in Manhattan.

Miss Vanderbilt was married four times, divorced thrice, and had three sons, Lincoln Gill Clark, Paul Vanderbilt and Stephen Knopf.

She was a first cousin of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad mogul, and claimed descent from America's first Vanderbilt, Jane Assen Van Der Bilt.

Start on Staten Island

She was born the daughter of Joseph Mortimer Vanderbilt, an insurance broker, and Mary Estelle Brooks Vanderbilt. While attending Curtis High School on Staten Island, she began her journalism career at the age of 16, working as a society and feature writer for the Staten Island Advance.

After studies in Switzerland and at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., she entered New York University and studied journalism for two years.

In the 1930s and 1940s, she worked in a variety of jobs, as an account executive in an advertising agency, the business manager of a literary magazine known as the American Spectator and in public relations for several concerns.

Vladimir Fok

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Vladimir Fok, 76, a leading Soviet physicist, has died in Leningrad, Tass said yesterday.

The press agency said that Mr. Fok, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and since 1952 a professor at Leningrad University, did important work in quantum mechanics, the light-diffraction theory, radio-wave propagation, the general theory of relativity and mathematical physics.

He was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1946 and the Lenin Prize in 1960.

Giuseppe Dozza

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Giuseppe Dozza, 73, a World War II Resistance fighter in France and Italy and mayor of this Communist showcase city, from 1945 to 1966, died yesterday after a long illness. Politically active since he was 14, he attended the 1971 Leghorn meeting at which the Italian Communist party was formed as an offshoot of the Socialist movement.

Charles Einfeld

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Charles Einfeld, 73, a motion picture promotional executive, who retired in 1963 as vice-president in charge of advertising and publicity for 20th Century-Fox, died Friday in Ascona, Switzerland, where he resided.

Precedents

There are precedents for a "snap election" in India. In December, 1970, Mrs. Gandhi dissolved Parliament and ordered an election in March, 1971, a year ahead of schedule. Her reason then was that the Congress party had split and she wanted a mandate for her Socialist program. The result was a stunning personal triumph for Mrs. Gandhi, whose party won two-thirds of the seats in Parliament. New elections are due March, 1976, at the latest.

Speculation about a new election began surfacing in the autumn, 1973, and was sharply revived on Dec. 21, when Mrs. Gandhi told Congress party parliamentarians that the electoral rolls in their districts should be brought up to date and that party members should return to their constituencies to strengthen their contacts with farmers, peasants, women and the poor. A decision by Mrs. Gandhi will probably be made in the next few weeks.

Mrs. Gandhi can suspend Parliament at any time and set a new election on the order of her hand-picked President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. "The arguments for an early election are well known," said Shri Mulgaokar, the editor of the Indian Express. The government has no confidence that the economic situation can be stabilized in the 14 months that remain before an election is normally due. The fear is that things are likely to get worse before they get better.



COMES OF AGE—Attired in traditional robe and headgear, Prince Norihito, 20, the third son of Prince Mikasa, who is a brother of the Emperor, is assisted in a coming-of-age ceremony at the palace in Tokyo.

North, South Korea Dialogue Reduced to Pre-Talk Hostility

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Two and a half years after North and South Korea announced that they would begin talks, relations between them have largely reverted to their former state of hostility.

The meetings have grown increasingly rare and have bogged down in sterile exchanges. There has been a small but perceptible increase in military clashes in the last year and propaganda attacks have been reinitiated despite a no-war pledge reached when the talks were disclosed in July, 1972.

In the last few weeks, North Korea has indicated that it may be trying to downgrade the talks even further by reducing the political meetings to the level of spokesmen for the two delegations. At North Korean insistence, the talks were reduced from chairman to co-chairman level in the fall of 1973.

In addition, shortly before President Ford's visit to Seoul last month, South Korean troops found a tunnel dug by North Koreans leading 1,000 yards into southern territory in the Demilitarized Zone separating the two countries.

More Tunnels

The tunnel, reinforced with concrete and equipped with electric lights, was apparently started more than two years ago, about the time that the two countries agreed to begin their dialogue. American officials believe there are more Communist tunnels, some of which the South Koreans may have already located and will publicly announce at convenient times.

But American officials have carefully insisted that all these signs do not mean that the two nations want to break off their dialogue entirely or that an outbreak of war is imminent.

Instead, they stress that neither side would benefit from a renewal of the 1950-53 war that devastated the peninsula. And they believe that Pyongyang would need assurances of much greater logistical support from the Soviet Union and China than it presently has.

Some Western intelligence specialists also point out that North Korea's troops along the Demilitarized Zone are in "an essentially defensive posture" and that there has been no recent change in their positions.

Changes Begun

Moreover, despite the breakdown in the talks, the very existence of the talks has helped bring about some of the first changes between North and South since the war two decades ago.

Using the meetings as an argument for equality with the South, North Korea has broken out of its long international isolation.

Since July, 1972, Pyongyang has doubled—from 56 to 74—the number of countries with which it has ambassadorial relations.

Among those are a number of Western-bloc nations, including the Scandinavian countries and Australia. Recently, Pyongyang reported that its leader, Kim Il Sung, had accepted an invitation to visit, alone, in West Africa.

Mr. Kim's latest trip outside North Korea was to China in 1961.

The failure of any of the Communist-bloc nations to recognize South Korea, despite repeated overtures, has roused deep resentment in Seoul. But Western diplomats here argue that the exposure to the outside world which Pyongyang gets from its new contacts may introduce a measure of realism into its policy and thus eventually prove beneficial to the South.

Similarly, although reunification of the Korean peninsula remains a cardinal goal of Pyongyang policy and the North has thus rejected separate admission to the United Nations, diplomats here feel that the dialogue has helped introduce a measure of realism into its policy and thus eventually prove beneficial to the South.

Veterans Attack Opposition

SEOUL, Dec. 29 (AP)—About 300 veterans, angered over an alleged insult to the disabled, attacked the opposition party offices yesterday in Taegu, 150 miles south of Seoul, smashing furniture and beating party workers with pipes and sticks.

A spokesman for the New Democratic party said that 13 members were injured.

About 40 veterans fought past police barricades to reach the party offices, where they attacked workers with furniture. About 20 veterans injured an opposition legislator and two news cameramen were injured in front of nearby Kumho Hotel, where opposition leader Kim Young Sam was staying, the spokesman added.

On Friday, the veterans raided the hotel and held Mr. Kim and his aides hostage for 10 hours until riot police used tear gas to free the party leader.

20 Die, 19 Hurt on Bus Hit by Train in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 29 (AP)—A train hit a crowded bus on a grade crossing Friday near the suburban town of Sao Mateus, killing 20 and injuring 19 passengers on the bus, authorities report.

The bus caught fire and some passengers suffered burns. Police said the bus driver apparently had failed to stop at the crossing.

Champagne Sales Drop Jars Trade

Advertising Drive, Poll Are Under Way

By Louis Marcerou

EPERNAY, France, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—World economic problems are cutting into champagne sales both in France and abroad.

Champagne sales soared from 64 million bottles in 1963 to more than 124 million last year, bringing in 2.5 billion francs (about \$500 million) to the grape-growing province northeast of Paris and putting Epernay at the top of France for per-capita income.

But in the first 10 months of this year, sales went down by more than 15 per cent. Exports fell by nearly 20 per cent and home sales by more than 6 per cent.

Exports of the Champagne Interprofessional Committee, the trade's ruling body, estimate on the basis of these figures that sales for the whole year are likely to fall by about 20 per cent, a decline of about 24 million bottles.

The most spectacular decrease in sales abroad was recorded in Britain, with a 51 per cent drop in the first 10 months of this year compared with the same period last year.

For the first time last year, champagne consumption in Britain exceeded 10 million bottles. It was 8 million in 1972, 7 million in 1971 and 6 million in 1970.

The decrease in purchases among champagne's other top customer nations during the first 10 months of this year was 33 per cent for Italy, 24 per cent for Belgium, 22 per cent for the United States, 23 per cent for West Germany, 38 per cent for Sweden, 55 per cent for Denmark, 49 per cent for Norway and 9 per cent for Canada and Mexico.

The exception was Venezuela, in which about 30 per cent more champagne was purchased than in the corresponding period of last year.

A disturbing factor was that the French, who drank 82 million bottles of champagne last year, 83 million in 1972 and 80 million in 1971, bought nearly 7 per cent less in the first 10 months of this year than in the same period last year.

25-Per-Cent Rise

The price of champagne has gone up by 25 per cent since last year and many Frenchmen have turned to less expensive sparkling wines from Italy, Spain and France. The sparkling wines are making spectacular inroads on the market.

Beside being a result of the economic recession, champagne sales abroad have dwindled this year and many Frenchmen have turned to less expensive sparkling wines from Italy, Spain and France. The sparkling wines are making spectacular inroads on the market.

With Mr. Thanom, 63, on the flight to Singapore were his wife—who with the former premier had come here from Boston—his sister, his father, a doctor and a senior Foreign Ministry official.

Premier Sanya Dharmasakti said that Mr. Thanom had asked to be flown to a country nearer to Thailand than the United States because he feared his father would not survive a long flight.

U.S. officials said the Embassy here issued a visitor's visa today for Mr. Thanom at the request of Thai authorities. There was no indication whether he would go back to the United States after visiting Singapore, the officials said.

Motorscade to Embassy

The Singapore government said in a statement tonight that Mr. Thanom and his party could remain until they made other arrangements. The group was taken to the Singapore Embassy.

The committee has ordered a nationwide survey from a public opinion polling organization and has drawn up a list of questions aimed at finding out the average Frenchman's attitude toward champagne in the context of the present economic troubles.

Advertising Campaigns

An extensive champagne advertising campaign, including daily broadcasts on two radio stations, began in the middle of last month and will last until the end of the year.

Champagne as it is now known was born in the late 17th century. The man who put the bubbles into the bottle was a blind monk, Dom Perignon. Working as cellarman at Hautvillers, near Reims, he discovered that cork tightly drawn in the bottle retained the naturally expanding gas and allowed for a second fermentation which produces champagne.

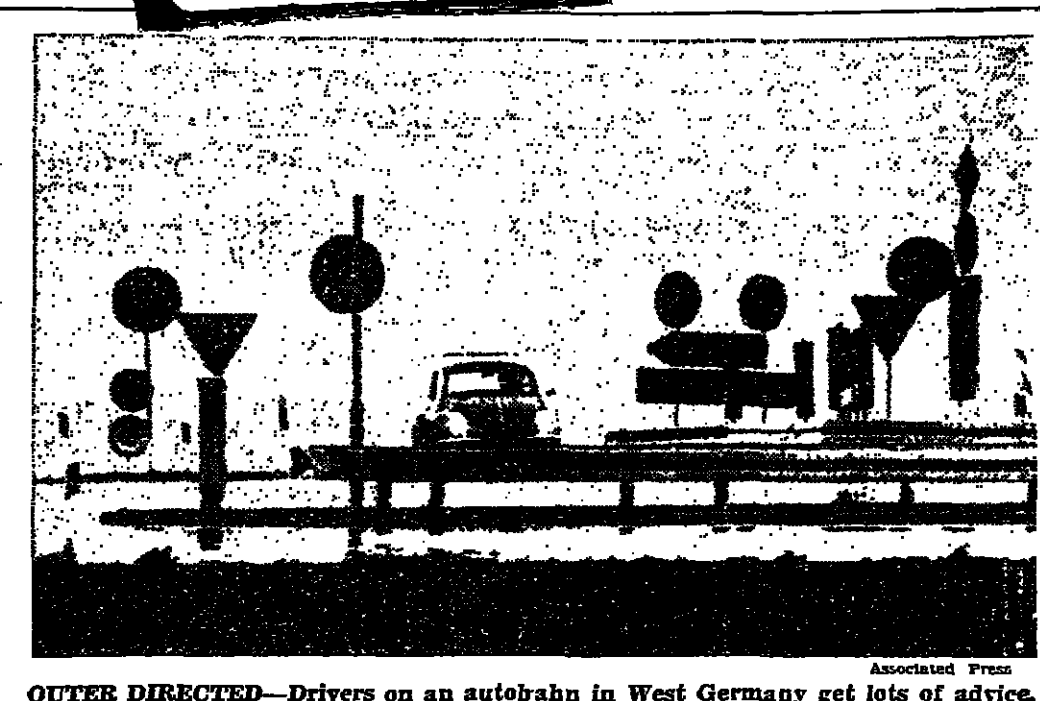
Despite the economic problems, experts from the 145 large champagne companies and the 15,000 individual grape growers, 3,000 of whom produce and sell their own champagne independently, remain optimistic. Among other things, champagne has survived wars, revolutions and vine pests.

Bonn Asks Allies To Boost Defense

BONN, Dec. 30 (AP)—West Germany's foreign minister urged Western allies today to shore up their weakened defenses and recognize that a slowdown in the superpower nuclear arms race means "increased significance for conventional defense in Europe."

Dieter Genscher also made it clear that his country has a crucial stake in strengthening the shaky Atlantic Alliance and helping the Common Market toward West European union.

Mr. Genscher's policy statement was made in a radio broadcast the day after European Commissioner Guido Brunner, until recently the chief of Mr. Genscher's planning staff, called on Bonn to grasp its "historic role" and assume leadership of the economically troubled European community.



OUTER DIRECTED—Drivers on an autobahn in West Germany get lots of advice.

Ex-Premier Thanom Is Ousted by Thailand

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters).

Former Thai Premier Thanom Kittakachorn today left the country he once governed by decree, expelled just two days after he returned from exile in the United States.

The government, fearing violence if he stayed much longer, ousted Mr. Thanom out of the country on a special plane to Singapore, along with his 88-year-old father, Mr. Thanom said after his arrival here on Friday that the only motive for the visit was to see his father.

The Singapore government has agreed to allow Mr. Thanom to remain temporarily, until another home in exile is found for him. Foreign Minister Chuanphat Isarangkun Na Ayutthaya said.

Mr. Thanom's surprise, unauthorized return on Friday touched off protests by students and others. Mr. Thanom's military-led government resigned in October, 1973, after student rioting directed against the regime.

The student demonstrators were harshly dealt with before Mr. Thanom yielded to their demands for a return to democratic rule. Mr. Thanom, a former field marshal, had been premier of Thailand for eight years before he seized absolute power in 1971.

In Detention

The government placed him in detention after his return Friday. The student demonstrators were harshly dealt with before Mr. Thanom yielded to their demands for a return to democratic rule. Mr. Thanom, a former field marshal, had been premier of Thailand for eight years before he seized absolute power in 1971.

At that moment, his worldly possessions consisted of a pair of blue shorts, a blue shirt, a borrowed deck of dog-eared playing cards and a firecracker.

A moment later, Nguyen also owned a handful of peanuts, plucked deftly from a basket carried on the head of a young woman. She whisked around, caught him and ordered him, though not angrily, to return what he had stolen. He dropped half the nuts into the basket and scurried off with the rest.

The success of such a prank might make most boys' eyes twinkle mischievously. But Nguyen does not have time to be a child. He must survive in the streets. Only a distant flicker of street-wise cunning shows through his brooding stare.

A Subculture

Nguyen is part of a subculture of street boys who sleep on the sidewalks and bathe in the fountains of Saigon. Most either have run away from disintegrating families or have no family left. They drift from block to block and slip into cliques and gangs that are sometimes exploited by older "brothers," who make them beg or steal. They are known, both to themselves and to other Vietnamese, as *bui doi*—the dust of life.

Nguyen makes his money by hanging around a sidewalk beer and soft-drink stand in the late afternoon and offering to keep an eye on the patrons' motorbikes. It is a pervasive racket in Saigon and it earns the youth 20 piasters, or about 3 cents, a bike.

On a good day, he can make 20 cents or so, just enough to buy the rice he needs to stay alive. Then, at night, he plays cards with friends until 2:30 or 3 a.m., when he beds down on the sidewalk in front of the Quyet Thoi Theater. He usually sleeps all morning.

"I have more food here than at home," Nguyen says. He sits on the curb, looking into the gutter. "It was very crowded at home—many people at home." He left six months ago, he explains, because his mother beat him regularly.

Fabric of Society

Street boys are often called war victims. But the war has been so woven into the fabric of this society that it is no longer possible to trace its threads through the poverty and the breakdown of a given family.

Le Van Loi, for example, says he was beaten by his father when he ran off to play instead of helping in the family's small shop. It is a tale of a struggling family under serious stress in a

Soldier Dies in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 29 (AP)—Michael Gibson, 20, a 10-man in the British Army, died in a hospital here today two weeks after being shot in a terrorist ambush. He was part of a patrol attacked outside the border town of Newry. A policeman was killed in the attack.

No deaths or injuries have been caused by a spate of shooting incidents and armed robberies in the last 24 hours of the IRA's Christmas truce, police said.

Train Derailed in U.S.

THOMPSONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 29 (AP)—Forty-three passengers received minor injuries yesterday when 12 cars of Amtrak's Broadway Limited were derailed in central Pennsylvania.

In a motorcade to the Thai Embassy compound in Singapore.

Asked at the airport how long he intended to stay in Singapore, Mr. Thanom replied: "I have no idea."

A Thai Embassy spokesman said tonight that the father was in good condition. In Thailand, the student groups have been divided between those who wanted Mr. Thanom kicked out of the country and those who wanted him ousted. Mr. Thanom's return to Thailand, Mr. Frapphas and Col. Narong Kittakachorn, also fled the country after the October, 1973, riots. A student rally at Thammasat University was still under way hours after Mr. Thanom's departure. Leaders of student groups forming the Anti-Dictatorship United Front urged the government to bring charges against Mr. Thanom, Mr. Frapphas and Col. Narong Kittakachorn, and demanded that legal action be taken if any of them returned to Thailand.

The government must also investigate and charge those who knew about Mr. Thanom's return, students said. Mr. Sanya has already promised an investigation into how Mr. Thanom was "smuggled" into the country.

Plan Discarded

Mr. Sanya said that a plan announced Friday to investigate Mr. Thanom's role during the uprising and then perhaps bring

Saigon Street Boys Survive On Their Wits and Cunning

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—In the middle of the street strolled Nguyen Van Thanh, a wiry 12-year-old boy known in the neighborhood as Ach Bich—the ace of spades.

At that moment, his worldly possessions consisted of a pair of blue shorts, a blue shirt, a borrowed deck of dog-eared playing cards and a firecracker.

A moment later, Nguyen also owned a handful of peanuts, plucked deftly from a basket carried on the head of a young woman. She whisked around, caught him and ordered him, though not angrily, to return what he had stolen. He dropped half the nuts into the basket and scurried off with the rest.

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MOP-UP DETAIL—Japanese troops use shovels, mops and pieces of cloth to clean sand and rocks soaked by oil near Kurashiki, western Japan. The oil is part of a giant and spreading spill from storage tanks that has polluted the inland sea.

Trapeze Artist Killed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 29 (AP)—An American trapeze artist plunged 100 feet to her death yesterday in a city square when supporting pole was using broke. Betty Boatwright, 42, of Florida, was known professionally as Vetus.

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How Reagan Learned 'Art of the Possible'

By Leroy F. Aaron

SACRAMENTO (WP).—In 1966 a former cowboy actor named Ronald Reagan galloped into the statehouse at Sacramento, rhetorical six-guns blazing at "bleeding heart" liberalism.

To the bleeding hearts—and many other persons—the prospect of this amateur politician promised nothing short of disaster. California would never survive Reaganism, they predicted.

Eight years later, as an older and politically wiser Ronald Reagan leaves the office of governor, the doom-sayers are admitting that the state still exists—not quite as Mr. Reagan found it, but intact, to pass along to Edmund Brown Jr., who succeeds Mr. Reagan Jan. 8.

The almost unanimous consensus here is that Mr. Reagan's Republican rule could have been better, but it also could have been much worse.

Mr. Reagan, at 63, represents different things to different people. To loyalist Frank Walton, a member of Mr. Reagan's administration who led a tribute dinner to the governor last week, he ranks with "the greatest leader of this earth... the man born in a stable whose birthday we are about to celebrate."

To Fred Dutton, a Democratic member of the controversial California Board of Regents and a frequent critic, he "was all sound and no substance. I don't think he arrested the vigorous progressive movement of the state. He made sort of a chicken scratch."

The latter characterization, naturally, is offensive to Mr. Reagan's circle, which has been busy compiling a list of achievements of his administration.

He has been granting frequent interviews in the waning weeks of his term. "All you have to do is hope you have set a standard [and] that public opinion will be opposed to drastic reversal."

Mr. Reagan has no plans to slip into obscurity and allow his record to fend for itself. Through a daily, nationally syndicated radio column, frequent contributions to newspapers and a heavy schedule on the "mashed-potato circuit," he plans to keep his brand of conservative philosophy steady before the public. In 1976, should the chance for a GOP presidential nomination come, there is little doubt he will be available.

At the risk of oversimplification, some general conclusions can be offered:

• Had he not been faced with resistant Democratic majorities in the state legislature for six of the last eight years, Mr. Reagan might have been able to initiate far-reaching conservative changes in the way California handles its taxes, its expenditures, its poor and its environment.

• Often called rigid and uncompromising, Mr. Reagan ultimately demonstrated a capacity to adjust. After a first term in which his scorn for the legislature was undisguised, he learned the art of hard bargaining and compromise.

• Although he was reluctantly ready to deal, Mr. Reagan never budged from his faith in free enterprise and his suspicion of government. He constantly struggled against the spiraling tide of government spending, vetoing hundreds of money bills and social programs to the dismay of the Legislature's liberal wing.

• Mr. Reagan lost the spending battle in the long run, he found himself forced to approve a record \$1-billion tax increase his first year. Since then, the budget has more than doubled from \$4.6 to \$10.2 billion. In 1973, his effort to pass a constitutional initiative putting a lid on the Legislature's taxing power was overwhelmingly rejected.

• On the other hand, during his administration Mr. Reagan managed to give back to the taxpayers more than \$5 billion in property and general tax relief. He is leaving a substantial surplus, possibly as much as \$400 million.

• Mr. Reagan has kept the administrative cost of government under control. One of his most praised achievements was keeping state employees at about the same number (approximately 100,000) as when he took office.

• He is generally applauded for the quality of his judicial appointments and the honesty of his administration.

• On the other side of the coin, Mr. Reagan's critics say he was partial to moneyed interests, insensitive to the underprivileged, indifferent to the importance of curbing growth and anti-intellectual in his dealings with the state's public colleges and universities.

Shortly after taking office, he slashed the state's mental health budget but ultimately was forced to reverse himself. When students rioted at Santa Barbara, he said publicly, "If there is to be a bloodbath, let it be now." When the California Rural Legal Assistance Agency began winning public-interest suits against the state, he launched a vigorous campaign to eradicate the agency.



Ronald Reagan

And when a free food program demanded by Patricia Hearst's kidnappers began, Mr. Reagan remarked, "It's just too bad we can't have an epidemic of botulism."

While his rhetoric usually was worse than his bite, Mr. Reagan's pronouncements, particularly in the long struggle with the state university system, have created a strident atmosphere that spilled over into other areas.

Spending Soared

When Mr. Reagan arrived on the scene, California was rounding out several decades of so-called progressive government. His predecessor, Edmund (Pat) Brown—father of the man who will succeed Mr. Reagan—was governor from 1968 to 1966. In that time state spending for education and social welfare expanded greatly, and by 1966 the state was spending about \$1 million more each day than it was taking in.

But times were changing. The public tax bite was beginning to hurt. The University of California Berkeley had been the scene of the nation's first student disturbance—the Free Speech Movement of 1964. The Vietnam war was beginning to divide the populace.

Mr. Reagan arrived with simple answers—less government, less spending, less control—to complex problems. By his own admission, he latched onto the Berkeley issue when he saw it catching on with audiences.

"Whether I was up in the High Sierras or in the desert or in the biggest city, inevitably the first questions were 'What about the mess in Berkeley?' and 'What

are you going to do about it?'" Mr. Reagan said, "I never made an issue of this; the people did."

The early pattern held throughout his political career—he had a sense of how to make political currency out of inflammatory issues. But he also was sincerely offended by what he saw as permissiveness and laxness throughout the university system.

Once, he recalled with outrage, "a play was put on under university auspices, and there was a scene where one young man simulated masturbation. Now I don't know any context that could justify that kind of thing."

University planners, among them Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, had overestimated long-range enrollment and expansion needs. Thus when Mr. Reagan fired Mr. Kerr during his first week as governor, he drastically cutting back capital funds and faculty salaries, and in 1969 sent National Guardsmen to quell the so-called People's Park protest, he was acting with substantial public support.

The popular feeling in those years was that Mr. Reagan was destroying the nation's greatest system of public higher education. The fact is, the system has been damaged but not crushed. Moreover, it is difficult to distinguish Mr. Reagan's effect from that of the recession, which has forced nationwide cutbacks in higher education.

But while he cut the higher education budget 27 per cent in two years, aid to the state university system doubled in eight years (trebled for state colleges) and scholarships and loans rose nearly nine times. Faculty turnover declined from 3.5 to 2.2 per cent.

A Time to Talk—Perhaps the Last Chance—for Rhodesia

By Charles Mohr

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT).—The whites of Rhodesia still walk along Salisbury avenues named for the great African empire builders: Stanley, Baker, Speke, Rhodes. An evening television show carries a commercial that advertises a benefit variety show for the families of men killed fighting black "terrorists."

It is almost as if nothing had happened in their comfortable and prosperous society.

But something of considerable importance is under way. It is another attempt, possibly the last that will ever be possible, to settle the protracted Rhodesian problem, as southern Africa becomes increasingly black-ruled and increasingly hostile.

A settlement in Rhodesia, which blacks call Zimbabwe, would, following Portuguese decolonization, usher in a new period of relaxation in the subcontinent, especially if South Africa also gave up its disputed control of the former German colony of South-West Africa (Namibia) as it is now considering.

The problem has existed since the late 1950s when it became unmistakably clear that Britain would have to give up its colonies in Africa. In almost every case, this proved easier than thought at the time but Rhodesia was a special case because it was, in essence, a "settler colony" and it had been self-governing since 1962, with democracy for whites working relatively well.

Provincial, Pleasant

The white society here is provincial but pleasant, with home, automobile and swimming pool ownership about the highest per capita in the world.

The Land Tenure Act reserves more than half the land for white ownership and occupancy and insures strict segregation of urban blacks in townships. Employment



Ian Smith

opportunities, but especially educational opportunities, have been severely restricted for black Africans.

However, the pace of movement toward majority rule has now become the main sticking point in the negotiations. Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black leaders have accepted, in principle, a plan for a constitutional conference early next year that would result in a broadened franchise mainly benefiting blacks. The franchise is now limited by property and income requirements to 84,940 of the 270,000 whites and 7,390 of the 5.5 million blacks. Eligibility for voting in this broadened franchise would be on the basis of one person, one vote.

Once at the conference table, each side will be under great pressure from its constituents.

It will be difficult for any black leader to expose anything short

Assessing U.S.-Soviet Detente: It Fills a Void If Not the Bill Kremlin Immunization

(The writer recently completed a three-year assignment as chief of the Moscow bureau of The New York Times.)

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK (NYT).—Three years ago, as détente became a headline issue, many in the West and some in the Soviet Union thought that a new era of East-West accommodation would open up Soviet society, bringing reform and liberalization in many walks of life.

It is apparent now, however, that the Soviet leadership—with increasing self-confidence and pragmatism—has found a formula for achieving the foreign policy and economic dividends of accommodation with the West without paying the price of relaxing controls at home.

The ruling group, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, has shown a determination not to allow a repetition of what happened somewhat more than a decade ago under the late Nikita Khrushchev, when the promotion of friendly relations abroad stirred ferment at home.

The Kremlin has made some tactical concessions, such as in the field of Jewish emigration and in the treatment of a handful of world-known dissidents. But these have been minor adjustments that have not affected the established order at home. They were not reforms heralding a transition to a new and more liberal era.

No Major Changes

The Soviet Union has imported billions of dollars' worth of Western technology, bought millions of tons of grain and acquired computers and entire factories without decentralizing or reforming the economy substantially or even significantly altering the secretive style of its foreign dealings.

It has stopped jamming selected Western radio stations but has kept sufficient controls at home to prevent the contamination of free ideas from stirring new creativity among the intelligentsia, many of whose members seem more interested in the latest Western fashions than in dissident ideas.

Censorship remains tight. Except for brief, chance encounters, foreigners are allowed to mingle with only a selected segment of society. Even in the joint space program, American specialists were barred this fall from the Soviet launching site; similarly, American agricultural technicians were kept from five areas they had asked to see in the virgin lands—this just as Moscow was preparing to enter the world grain market again.

Repression remains a well-remembered deterrent to all but a few disorganized dissidents, whose ranks have been thinned by the official decision to exile some of the more prominent dissidents.

A year ago, Alexander Solzhe-

nitayn was a cause célèbre, a constant annoyance to Soviet officials, a rallying point for other dissidents. Today he is a distant voice in Zurich. His books are still read eagerly and secretly. He is not forgotten but is far less formidable.

On the economic side, the government has gradually improved living standards and appeased segments of consumers with private cars, better apartments and such symbols of bourgeois life as foil wrapping, women's slacks, platform boots, pets and face-lifting operations. But consumer expectations have been kept sufficiently in check so that they do not impinge on priorities in defense and heavy industry.

Situation Abroad

Abroad, the situation has altered dramatically since détente began.

With the West in economic and political disarray, the Kremlin projects an air of confidence that contrasts sharply with its defensive uncertainty after worker riots erupted in Poland in December, 1970, and it felt compelled to promise the Soviet people a five-year plan that would show greater growth for consumers than for heavy industry.

That pledge has now been openly abandoned. Recently, Deputy Premier Nikolai Balbakov said that targets set in 1971 for consumer growth had "proved unachievable" during the last four years and then he promptly announced that next year the plan would reverse its original priorities and would give greater stress to heavy industry than to the consumer sector.

The Soviet economy continues to be plagued by poor management, inefficiency, lagging productivity, inadequate use of factory facilities and construction slowdowns, as Mr. Balbakov conceded, and also by overcentralized planning and control, as he did not acknowledge.

Mr. Brezhnev, heading the Communist party apparatus, has reportedly tried during the last two years to push for some modifications in the centralized control. But the other top members of the leadership, President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin, have reportedly blocked him from making any structural changes. High-level Communist predict that economic policy will remain largely unchanged as long as this generation of leaders remains in power.

Favorable Comparison

The growth rates of the 1970s have not been what the leaders or the planners wanted. But the steady if modest growth of the last four years now compares favorably with the erratic performance of the West. The inflation, unemployment, currency gyrations and the energy crisis in

the West have overshadowed the Soviet Union's own chronic problems and made the Russians seem less concerned about them.

The government has avoided a repetition of Khrushchev's blunders that Communism would bury capitalism and the temptation to order Western Communist parties to take political havoc in such countries as Portugal, Greece, Italy and France.

But speeches by Politburo members this fall have hinted that some still harbor the hope that capitalism will bury itself. Indeed, leaders report that in appearances before selected audiences party lectures have struck that theme, emphasizing the powerful leverage of high-priced oil and gas exports to the West.

"When all those pipelines are built to Western Europe, remember, we will have the levers in our hands," a party official boasted to an American.

A much more important objective for Mr. Brezhnev, it is plain, has been the export of improved relations to establish equality with the United States and to eradicate the image of Soviet backwardness.

Nowhere has the drive for equality been more apparent than in strategic arms, on which Mr. Brezhnev has just struck a deal with President Ford at Vladivostok that would have been unimaginable a decade ago. It will allow the Soviet Union to deploy the same number of multi-headed missiles—the most sophisticated element of modern weaponry—as the United States, giving it the numerical parity it has striven for since the humiliation of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Greatest Frustration

The greatest frustration in foreign affairs for the Soviet leaders remains the unresolved friction with China. But they seem to be treating it with greater equanimity than they did three years ago. Such irritating incidents as the capture of a Soviet helicopter last spring still occur but talk of war has subsided. Moreover, Moscow seems far less nervous than it was about the dangers of being outflanked by a U.S.-Chinese coalition.

In the Middle East, where rivalry with the United States is perhaps more keen than it is anywhere, the Soviet Union appears to be regaining influence among the Arabs despite incursions made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in his successful mediation of Israeli disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria.

At home, on the individual level, détente has had an impact on only a limited number of Soviet citizens, primarily those in cities like Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa, where blue jeans, Western records, electronic equipment and other gadgets are traded.

Détente has meant little if anything to the millions of peasants living in squalid log cabins that line the narrow roads cutting through the central Russian plain. They still must do the back-breaking labor of gathering potatoes by hand and hauling buckets of water dangling from shoulder yokes. To them the outside world is traffic passing as they sit on wooden benches in front of their green fences.

Benefits to the World Outweigh Drawbacks

(The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. He is now a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.)

By George F. Kennan

WASHINGTON (WP).—The fact that the process of détente has been accompanied neither by any marked liberalization of Soviet internal practices nor by any reconciliation of their stance compared with the United States on the problems of third countries or areas, notably the Middle East, should surprise no one. The Soviet leaders cannot be expected to combine at what they see as efforts to destroy their regime, nor can they afford, in the light of Chinese competition, to appear to be dropping their ideological guard or abandoning their Leninist-Marxist principles. That this is so constitutes no adequate reason for failing to make the most of those areas where Soviet and American interests might coincide. This, surely, is what not only the Ford administration, but its two most recent predecessors, have been attempting to do.

The recent passage of the trade bill by the Senate permits us to hope that the issue of most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union, an issue of minor practical importance which was unfortunately permitted to become one of high symbolic significance, will soon be overcome. The road will then open for a further development of what has already grown to be for the first time since the Russian Revolution, a very considerable volume of Soviet-American trade.

However, dealings by American firms with a foreign governmental trade monopoly require constant scrutiny and a minimal degree of governmental regulation to assure that they do not proceed to the detriment of the national interest. Such is the fragmentation of authority within the executive branch that the U.S. government is today poorly constituted to meet this responsibility. Once this requirement is met, the further expansion of Soviet-American trade is only greatly to be welcomed.

SALT Disappointment

It is, of course, disappointing that the SALT talks have not yet led to any appreciable reduction of nuclear arsenals. But the internal inhibitions that have thus far prevented their doing so are equally powerful on both sides. The failure to make greater progress should, therefore, not be held against the negotiators.

It is important to recognize that what one is dealing with, in these talks, is not proper weapons, capable of rational and effective use in warfare, but grotesquely excessive quantities of devices scarcely less dangerous to potential users than to potential victims—devices that have, therefore, primarily psychological rather than practical significance. The talks, in other words, are concerned with appearances rather than realities; and it is the appearances which one is concerned, for good and sound reason, not to destabilize.

Seen from this standpoint, the ceiling established at Vladivostok represents a useful beginning, the value of which should not be underestimated. Meanwhile, the mere continuation of these discussions, from which both sides gain a more reliable and reassuring picture of each other's motives and calculations than could be obtained in any other way, is of highest importance.

The Soviet leaders, in sponsoring and pursuing the effort at what is called détente, have had their own internal opposition to contend with and have taken a heavy political responsibility upon themselves. Most of those who have followed Soviet leaders closely recently have been impressed with the mounting evidence of the seriousness of their commitment.

Marxist-Leninist Heirs

These men are, of course, the heirs to the Marxist-Leninist ideology which lies at the origins of their system of power. The legitimacy of their rule depends on it. They cannot be realistically expected to deny or ignore it. This, together with certain internal practices, which seem to have become habitual with them, will long continue to constitute limitations on the sort of understanding we can hope to reach with them.

Present-day Soviet leaders are a long way from the sweeping cynicism and malevolence that marked the mentality of Stalin. They represent, however, an aging regime; and their priorities, like those of most older men, relate primarily to the development and preservation of what they have rather than to the incurring of great risks to acquire what they have not.

There is no greater mistake the West could make in policy toward Russia than to assume that the Soviet leadership has no attractive alternatives to the continued effort to arrive at better relations with the United States, or that these alternatives, once adopted, would not be worse for the United States—the predictable strains of the coming year upon the United States and its European allies are such that they are going to need, and should value at full worth, the best possible background of relations with the Soviet Union.



THAW IN MOSCOW—Unseasonal temperatures in Moscow have melted the snow and left puddles in Red Square.

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1974

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Euromarket

'74 Bond Volume Off Over 50%; Bank Loans About 25% Higher

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 29 (REUTERS).—A certain amount of confusion inevitably surrounds the year-end estimates of Eurobond and Eurocurrency activity, since few banks estimate the same criteria to estimate which business to include or the same exchange rates to convert the figures into a common currency.

But while the gross figures vary, the story they tell is the same: The volume of business on the bond market fell more than 50 per cent from the 1973 level and was diverted to international syndicated bank loans, where volume was up about 25 per cent.

Credit Commercial de France, for example, puts the value of Eurobonds floated during the year at \$1.77 billion, down 51 per cent from the \$3.5 billion of 1973. The bank says that 46 per cent of the business was transacted in dollars (compared to 55 per cent in 1973) and 14.5 per cent in deutsche mark (down 28 per cent).

The big surprise was an almost twofold jump in the volume of interest denominated in guilders—30.2 per cent of the total compared with 15.7 per cent in 1973.

Speculative Favorite

The sudden strong popularity of the guilder—the speculative favorite of investors who deem the currency most likely to appreciate—captivated two Dutch banks to the top of the league list compiled by CCF. Its first lead bank managing Eurobonds was Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, with eight issues. Three banks are tied for second place with five issues—Algemeene Bank Nederland, Kredietbank Luxembourg and CCF.

The Kredietbank statistics are quite different, mostly because they do not include guilder-denominated bonds (because they are private placements and not listed on any exchange).

Kredietbank says that volume for the year fell 59 per cent, to \$1.438 billion and that the dollar accounted for more than half the issues floated.

In its league table of issues managed and/or managed, Kredietbank is on top with 28 issues valued at \$2.17 billion. Second is SGA, Générale de Banque with 18 issues valued at \$451.6 million followed by Deutsche Bank with 12 issues valued at \$420.5 million. Next is Banque de Bruxelles with 18 issues valued at \$420.1 million and CCF, with 17 issues valued at \$358 million.

Dresdner and Westdeutsche Landesbank are sixth and seventh, followed by Credit Suisse-White Wolf.

Banque de Paris and the Pays-Bas and Swiss Bank Corp. are at the bottom of the top 10 banks.

A sign of changes to be expected in the league listings next year is Kredietbank's estimate that three Arab banks moved into the top 10 in the final quarter of the year—Kwaik Investment Co., Kwaik International Investment Co. and Kwaik Foreign Trading Corp.

It is estimated that Arab investors accounted for about 20 per cent of the activity in the fourth quarter (during which time about a third of the year's business was transacted).

Putting an estimate on the size of syndicated bank loans negotiated during the year is trickier, since many of these are not published. However, CCF estimates that \$30 billion was lent in 1974, of which \$22 billion was

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	1973
Commodity Index	122.7	122.7	122.7
Consumer in circ.	\$78,473,000	\$77,821,000	\$71,229,000
Total loans	\$152,418,000	\$152,418,000	\$111,799,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,432,000	2,432,000	2,907,000
Auto production	123,585	123,585	189,297
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,603,000	8,603,000	8,603,000
Fr. prod. (bbls)	422,965	422,965	553,210
Electric power, kw-hrs.	36,555,000	36,555,000	34,700,000
Non-farm sales	281	281	283

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Nov.	1973
Employed	85,728,000	85,728,000	85,728,000
Unemployed	6,570,000	6,570,000	6,570,000
Infant Prod.	124.9	124.9	124.9
Personal income	\$1,184,000,000	\$1,184,000,000	\$1,184,000,000
Money supply	\$231,300,000	\$231,300,000	\$231,300,000
Consumer price index	153.2	153.2	153.2
Contract awards	148	148	148
Mfr's inventories	\$145,685,000	\$145,685,000	\$145,685,000
Exports	\$8,555,100	\$8,555,100	\$8,555,100
Imports	\$8,555,100	\$8,555,100	\$8,555,100

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Corp.

That means the loans not raised in the bond market were easily shifted to the banking sector, although at less favorable terms (shorter maturities and floating rates).

However, the growth of the Eurocredit market—which in the opening months of the year was running at double the pace of

The U.S. Economic Scene
Some Basic Resolutions for the New Year

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—In times past, it was fashionable in this, the fall-end period of the year, for many persons to take stock and draft resolutions to repair themselves in the coming year. Most of the resolutions and programs, of course, would be drafted or abandoned as the new year went along. But there was always a measure of conscientious concern and satisfaction derived from the annual exercise.

Those in the economic and business world who still follow such a ritual will have no difficulty listing a full catalog of worthwhile objectives for 1975, which promises to be one of the most trying years in the last three decades.

The waning days of 1974 have provided many businesses with rather alarming forebodings. It is quite clear now that the American economy, as well as those of many other Western nations, is enmeshed in a pervasive, deepening recession concurrent with a pernicious, lofty rate of inflation that seems certain to continue for many months.

Unless there is some dramatic—and unforeseen—development, the prospect is for an even lower level of economic activity, rising unemployment, reduced personal income and living standards, declining business sales, mammoth supply and cost problems in the energy area, further strains on the financial system, pinched corporate budgets and a general, severe profits squeeze in the new year.

Hard Times Seen

Economic analysts, almost without exception, foresee hard times for business, the American public and the world for at least the next six months and probably longer.

One of the gloomiest analyses was issued in Paris 10 days ago by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which continuously studies economic trends in 24 industrialized countries of Western Europe, North America and Asia. It projected a pronounced and prolonged slowdown involving the risk of a "break in confidence" unless corrective action is soon taken.

The OECD foresees an absolute

decline in real economic activity in the United States again in 1975 and slower growth in almost all other countries, little anti-inflation progress in most places and a further rise of 4 million in the jobless totals for the Western nations after a 2-million increase in the last two years. If the OECD prediction proves correct, it will mean an even more trying period than generally envisaged for this country in 1975. The tendency of many Americans

to bid "good riddance" to a difficult year at midnight past Tuesday might prove misguided.

Indeed, 1974 might eventually prove to have been the easier year, as a recent article in Foreign Affairs suggested in discussing the tremendous balance-of-payments and recycling problems looming in the wake of the fivefold increase in international oil prices during the last year.

To offset the gloomy predictions for 1975, the Ford Administration and other segments of American society will have to resolve to mend some of their ways.

Administration's Duty

As the basic formulator and leader on economic-policy questions, the administration bears particular responsibility for initiatives on energy, inflation, recession and international relations.

Some new directions are almost certain. The various options, especially on energy and tax policy, have been taken to the President by his advisers during his sabbatical holiday in Vail, Colo. While his plans are yet undisclosed, a prominent banker remarked rather caustically a few days ago: "I hope he resolves in 1975 no longer to do the work of the people's reference to the President's justification several weeks ago for flatly rejecting proposals for a sharp new tax on gasoline to help reduce consumption and pay for some of the recommended unemployment programs."

In the spirit of President Kennedy's inaugural address 14 years ago, in which he pleaded, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country," there is an overwhelming present need for commitment by government.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Despite a dearth of bullish economic news, the stock market managed to finish with small gains last week in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed the week up an indifferently 3.68 points at 603.16. So far this year, the Dow has tumbled 248.70 points, mainly because of the widening recession, inflation, the oil embargo and rising oil prices and high interest rates.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a broad retreat on Monday, scored moderate gains on Tuesday and Thursday and ended lower on Friday. The market was closed on Christmas Day.

Monday's weakness was attributed mostly to individual selling. Monday was the last day in which a profit applicable to 1974 income could be taken under regular five-day delivery. Losses that can be applied against 1974 income can be taken through the final 1974 session.

The gains on Tuesday and Thursday were termed strictly technical and resulted mainly from bargain-hunting by many institutional as well as individual traders in depressed blue-chip and some quality glamour stocks.

On Friday, the Commerce Department reported that its index of leading economic indicators declined 1.5 per cent in November. This was the fourth consecutive drop in the index and tended to reinforce the belief that the recession is intensifying.

Another depressant on Friday was the news that the nation had a trade deficit of \$133 million last month.

In the credit markets, corporate bonds fell sharply in price on Monday in response to the record calendar building up in January. Government issues were also weaker on Monday after the Treasury announced an additional \$2 billion in notes. During the remainder of the week, prices recovered part of their earlier losses in dull trading.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter indicators giving the bid, low and last bid prices for the week ending Dec. 27, 1974.

Not all quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are actual transactions but are representative of bid and ask prices. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions.

Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Change

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Sales in 100s High Low Last Change

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

STERLING BANK
CREDIT ADVISORS
Creditor's committee forming
immediately.
All replies confidential.
Contact:
MARVIN BILLET, 211 E. 10th St.,
BILLET & AVIRUM, 25 BROADWAY,
New York, N.Y. 10003
Telephone: 212-684-1000
or 212-684-1001
c/o P.O. Box 1000, N.Y.C.
or write: P.O. Box 99, Grand Cayman.

USIF. REAL ESTATE
Listed on the
Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Since December 27, 1974
Luxembourg France 25 (U.S. 0.07)
Information:
The Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-788, Nassau, Bahamas.

FCE Quotations
Dec. 30, 1974
DIA 1974 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1975 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1976 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1977 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1978 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1979 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1980 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1981 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1982 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1983 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1984 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1985 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1986 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1987 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1988 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1989 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1990 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1991 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1992 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1993 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1994 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1995 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1996 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1997 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1998 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 1999 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
DIA 2000 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
"SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE"
"SONACOME"
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS CALL NO. 1/75
The "SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE" is launching for the 1975-1976-1977 period a notice of international tenders call with a view of placing orders for the supplying of material for Public Works, including a batch of:
-EARTHWORK comprising:
• Tracked-Bulldozers;
• Tracked-Loaders;
• Wheel-Loaders;
• Graders;
• Motor-scrappers;
• Wheel-Hydraulic shovels;
• Tracked-Hydraulic shovels;
• Back-Loaders;
Those interested can withdraw the tender files at the "SONACOME - D.C.M.T.P." 5 Rue Hamez Idh, CINQ MAISON, B.P. 64, El Harrach (ALGER). Tel: 53.770. Tel: 76.44.80/81, 76.56.65/76.64.55. The offers must arrive under registered mail with the mention "TENDERS CALL NO. 1/75, NOT TO BE OPENED" at the SONACOME, D.C.M.T.P. not later than January 31, 1975, last deadline, the Post Office stamp bearing proof. Contractors will remain tied by their offers for a six months period.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
"SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE"
"SONACOME"
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS CALL NO. 2/75
The "SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE" is launching for the 1975-1976-1977 period a notice of international tenders call with a view of placing orders for the supplying of material for Public Works, including a category of:
-HANDLING-LIFTING comprising:
• Lifting cranes of the "Industrial" type;
• Lifting cranes of the "all-around" type;
• Fast-intervention cranes;
• Self-propelling "Rough Terrain" cranes.
Those interested can withdraw the tender files at the "SONACOME - D.C.M.T.P." 5 Rue Hamez Idh, CINQ MAISON, B.P. 64, El Harrach (ALGER). Tel: 53.770. Tel: 76.44.80/81, 76.56.65/76.64.55. The offers must arrive under registered mail with the mention "TENDERS CALL NO. 2/75, NOT TO BE OPENED" at the SONACOME, D.C.M.T.P. not later than January 31, 1975, last deadline, the Post Office stamp bearing proof. Contractors will remain tied by their offers for a six months period.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
"SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE"
"SONACOME"
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS CALL NO. 3/75
The "SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUE" is launching for the 1975-1976-1977 period a notice of international tenders call with a view of placing orders for the supplying of material for Public Works, including a batch of:
-MAINTENANCE AND ROAD SURFACING comprising:
• Towed-Binder spreaders;
• Detachable-Binder spreaders;
• Finishers.
Those interested can withdraw the tender files at the "SONACOME - D.C.M.T.P." 5 Rue Hamez Idh, CINQ MAISON, B.P. 64, El Harrach (ALGER). Tel: 53.770. Tel: 76.44.80/81, 76.56.65/76.64.55. The offers must arrive under registered mail with the mention "TENDERS CALL NO. 3/75, NOT TO BE OPENED" at the SONACOME, D.C.M.T.P. not later than January 31, 1975, last deadline, the Post Office stamp bearing proof. Contractors will remain tied by their offers for a six months period.

Bonds	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks	1000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1976	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1977	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1978	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1979	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1981	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1982	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1983	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1984	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1986	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1987	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1988	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1989	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1991	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1992	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1993	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1994	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1996	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1997	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1998	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 1999	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	0

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds	
Alcoa 1975	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 1980	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 1985	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 1990	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 1995	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2000	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2005	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2010	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2015	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2020	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2025	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2030	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2035	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2040	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2045	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2050	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2055	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2060	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2065	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2070	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2075	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2080	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2085	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2090	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2095	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2100	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2105	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2110	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2115	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2120	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2125	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2130	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2135	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2140	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2145	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2150	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2155	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2160	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2165	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2170	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2175	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2180	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2185	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2190	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2195	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2200	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2205	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2210	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2215	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2220	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2225	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2230	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2235	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2240	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2245	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2250	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2255	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2260	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2265	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2270	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2275	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2280	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2285	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2290	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2295	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2300	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2305	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2310	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2315	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2320	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2325	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2330	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2335	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2340	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2345	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2350	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2355	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2360	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2365	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2370	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2375	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2380	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2385	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2390	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2395	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2400	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2405	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2410	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2415	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2420	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2425	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2430	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2435	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2440	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2445	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2450	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2455	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2460	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2465	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2470	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2475	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2480	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2485	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2490	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2495	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2500	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2505	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2510	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2515	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2520	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2525	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2530	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2535	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2540	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2545	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2550	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2555	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2560	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2565	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2570	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2575	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2580	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2585	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2590	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2595	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2600	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2605	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2610	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2615	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2620	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2625	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2630	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2635	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2640	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2645	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2650	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2655	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2660	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2665	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2670	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2675	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2680	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2685	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2690	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2695	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2700	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2705	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2710	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2715	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2720	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2725	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2730	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2735	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2740	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2745	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2750	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2755	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2760	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2765	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2770	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2775	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2780	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2785	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
Alcoa 2790	101 1/2 101 1/2 101
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Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

1973 was sharply below the 100-per-cent gain registered in 1972 over 1971.

The sudden halt in 1974 volume, bankers agree, was a result of the failure of Bankhaus Herstatt in June. Suddenly the frequently voiced worries about the liquidity of the market and the quality of the credit risks became reality and new business was completely halted. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board started pressuring banks on the need to increase their capital base before assuming new obligations in effect putting a worldwide loan ceiling on U.S. banks.

Other banks, which did not generate any significant volume of income in dollars, but which had participated heavily in the

Euromarket (80 per cent of whose volume is in dollars) suddenly found they were in an extremely vulnerable position without any backup lines assuring them access to dollars in an emergency.

Loans between banks came to a halt and the oil producers' surplus-dollar income was diverted to the biggest, safest banks in the world—the smaller banks.

The syndication of bank loans did not start again until the final quarter of the year, bankers agree—and then at a sharply reduced volume estimated at between 25 to 50 per cent of the pace recorded in the first half.

Minimum "spreads" that borrowers had to pay over the London interbank offered rate for six or three-month Eurodollars have moved from around 1 1/4 to 2 points at present. Maturities have shortened to five years from the 10 to 15-year loans set a year ago. And some countries—notably Italy and Britain—are no longer welcome borrowers.

Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 7)

ment, Congress, business, labor, farmers, financial institutions and others. Here are some suggestions:

President Ford: To be more interested in domestic economic issues, more aggressive and less procrastinating in pursuing feasible solutions, while also continuing a broad dialogue on international problems with all nations.

Specifically, there is need for a suitable program for achieving a 1-million-barrel-a-day reduction in imports of foreign oil through the tariff route—lower levies accompanied by ancillary measures to deal with the adverse effects of that tax. The President should also press for major tax action: a temporary tax reduction, across-the-board, to bolster consumer incomes and business operations and restore confidence.

Congress: To move with greater speed on urgent programs to cope with the current stagnation in the economy, while avoiding the temptation of oversimplifying spending measures.

The major need is a quick response to any proposed tax incentives, minus the long and political bickering usually involved in such legislative actions. The final days of the 94th Congress demonstrated that it can be done as proven by the new trade bill. But it should move slowly on another matter—a new controls program.

Business: To be more responsive to the nation's needs in pricing, environmental protection, better product quality and a wide range of social obligations.

The business world has been suffering from deteriorating creditability for years and runs the risk of greater restrictions and controls if it does nothing to win back public and government respect and understanding.

Labor: To pursue efforts, in conjunction with business, to improve productivity and efficiency so that the nation can compete more effectively with the rest of the world and to aid in the fight against rampant inflation.

It means better performance by the American workers, less unnecessary absenteeism, less featherbedding and less obstruction to the goals of greater output per manhour in every possible way.

Farmers and Ranchers: To maintain maximum production of crops and livestock to provide the nation's food needs at more reasonable price levels and to create the necessary supply to help alleviate hunger in other parts of the world.

The world is heavily dependent on American farms, by far the most productive anywhere. Anything less than a maximum effort would be disastrous. The nation has a right to expect all-out performance from this area of the economy, which its government has aided for 40 years with price supports, flood-control projects, irrigation and other benefits.

Banking and Finance: To keep fees and interest rates at levels reasonable enough to permit business and the public to satisfy their needs and help advance the nation's economy to its normal growth pattern again.

2d U.S. Firm Cuts Increases In Price of Its Steel Products

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29 (AP).—Bethlehem Steel Corp., following the lead set by U.S. Steel last week, announced yesterday a partial rollback of price increases scheduled to take effect tomorrow.

Bethlehem, the nation's No. 2 steel producer, said that it would drop increases for tin plate and steel rail, which together accounted for about 30 per cent of the boosts announced last Monday.

Tin plate is used almost exclusively in the tin can industry, while steel rail is used for railroad tracks.

Bethlehem said that the other increases, including 4 per cent on plate steel and 6 per cent on structural steel, would take effect as scheduled.

The firm added that it would comply with a request by President Ford's Council on Wage and Price Stability not to increase prices again before June 1, 1975.

Last Monday, Bethlehem posted price increases on about half of its products and said that they worked out to about 2.5 per cent across its full product line.

U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel producer, had announced increases on two-thirds of its products, saying that they amounted to a 4.7-per-cent boost across its full product line.

But within hours of the Bethlehem price-cut announcement, U.S. Steel said that it was trimming its increases by 30 per cent, despite earlier insistence that there would be no rollback.

U.S. Steel and Bethlehem have said that the percentages cited are "overall" figures, meaning that the prices of some items included in the averages were not increased.

Neither firm would disclose in-

creases for individual products.

However, independent calculations showed that U.S. Steel's increases averaged more than 8 per cent on items affected and that Bethlehem's averaged about 5 per cent.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability said: "We feel the action taken by Bethlehem is constructive in fighting inflation."

Inland's Increases

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Inland Steel Co. announced on Friday that the base prices of its steel mill products will be increased an average of 1 per cent tomorrow.

The company said that the increases do not fully cover rises in costs since the last price adjustments. It cited such new costs as the recent settlement with the United Mine Workers and the mounting prices of fuel oil and other raw materials.

Inland's chairman, Frederick Jaicks, said that the company recently embarked on a project to increase steel capacity by 24 per cent.

"To complete this program we must have the ability to at least maintain the profit margins which were in effect at the time the program was approved and which were used to justify this major capital investment," he said.

A-Test in Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that seismic signals were detected Friday indicating that the Soviet Union had detonated a nuclear device underground in the Semipalatinsk area.

Canadian Filly Dies After Race

MIAMI, Dec. 29 (UPI).—La Prevoyante, the all-time leading Canadian money-winning filly or mare, died shortly after competing in the \$30,500 Miss Florida Handicap yesterday at Calder race course.

Track officials said cause of death of the 4-year-old horse had not been determined.

The 1973 Canadian Horse of the Year had been the 13-10 favorite in yesterday's feature event.

Jockey Chris Rogers had her in front apparently on her way to her 26th victory when she suddenly shortened stride and finished eighth. She collapsed while being unsaddled and, following nearly 10 minutes of cold water hosing by the track veterinarian, revived enough to walk to the receiving barn, where she again collapsed and died within a few minutes.

La Prevoyante was the daughter of champion Buckpasser and the full sister to the champion Northern Dancer. She was to have been bred to two-time Horse of the Year Secretariat in the spring. She raced 39 times, won 25 races and amassed \$527,417 for her owner, Jean-Louis Levesque.

WHA Chicago Sold

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Dennis Murphy, president of the World Hockey Association, Friday confirmed the sale of the Chicago Cougars to a Chicago-area group headed by attorney Jeff Rosen and player-coach Pat Stapleton.

The Cougars, for the past three years, were owned by the Kaiser brothers, Jordan and Walter. The purchase price was undisclosed.

More Sports News On Page 11

Sports

Newcombe, Connors Advance in Australia

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Top seeds Jim Connors and John Newcombe today moved a step closer towards the final of the \$70,000 Australian Open.

Connors, 22-year-old defending champion, blasted his way through to the quarterfinals with a four-set victory over fellow American Rex Reid. Reid is the only player so far in the tournament to have taken a set from Connors.

Connors won, 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0, and then said that he had played good tennis but had tried to hurry too much in the third set. "I think I tried to rush too much. I thought it wouldn't matter, and that all I'd have to do was hit the ball and go in," he said.

"I made a few mistakes and

gave him some confidence and didn't take much time serving."

Second-seeded John Newcombe of Australia disposed of France's Bob Carmichael, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Tomorrow Newcombe meets Australian Geoff Masters and Connors plays Australian Kim Warwick.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Buffalo	22	13	.627	—
Boston	20	15	.568	2
New York	19	16	.539	3
Philadelphia	14	21	.400	8 1/2

Central Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	17	13	.567	—
Los Angeles	18	15	.545	6 1/2
Portland	15	20	.429	10 1/2
San Antonio	9	26	.261	21 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	22	12	.647	—
Seattle	16	18	.471	6 1/2
Portland	15	18	.455	7
Phoenix	13	16	.445	9
Los Angeles	10	20	.333	12 1/2

Pacific Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	22	12	.647	—
Seattle	16	18	.471	6 1/2
Portland	15	18	.455	7
Phoenix	13	16	.445	9
Los Angeles	10	20	.333	12 1/2

Friday's Games				
Los Angeles 105, Chicago 93 (Allen 37, Goodrich 23, Van Lier 21, Love 18).				
Buffalo 104, Phoenix 82 (Medillan 23, Madsen 20, Scott 17, Van Arsdale 17).				
LA 108, Seattle 98 (Archibald 22, Wedman 19, Brown 17, Hayward 20).				

Saturday's Games				
New York 101, New Orleans 94 (Jackson 18, Monroe 16, Coleman 23, Barnett 17).				
Atlanta 105, LA 89 (Drew 40, Henderson 22, Allen 19, Winners 17).				
Boston 125, Buffalo 117 (Murphy 43, Tomjanovich 29, McAdoo 28, McMillan 24).				

Atlanta 106, LA 89 (Drew 40, Henderson 22; Allen 18, Winters 11).
Houston 125, Buffalo 117 (Murphy 43, Tomjanovich 39; McAdoo 25, McMillan 24).

Another Australian showing top form, Tony Roche, won his match against local player Peter McNamara, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

Russia's Alex Metreveli made the quarterfinals with a 6-4, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4 victory over Australian Cliff Letcher.

Top-ranked women Margaret Court and Evonne Coolidge cruised into the quarterfinals with effortless straight-set victories yesterday. Other round winners were Czechoslovakia's Martina Navratilova and Russia's Natasha Chmyreva and Olga Morosova.

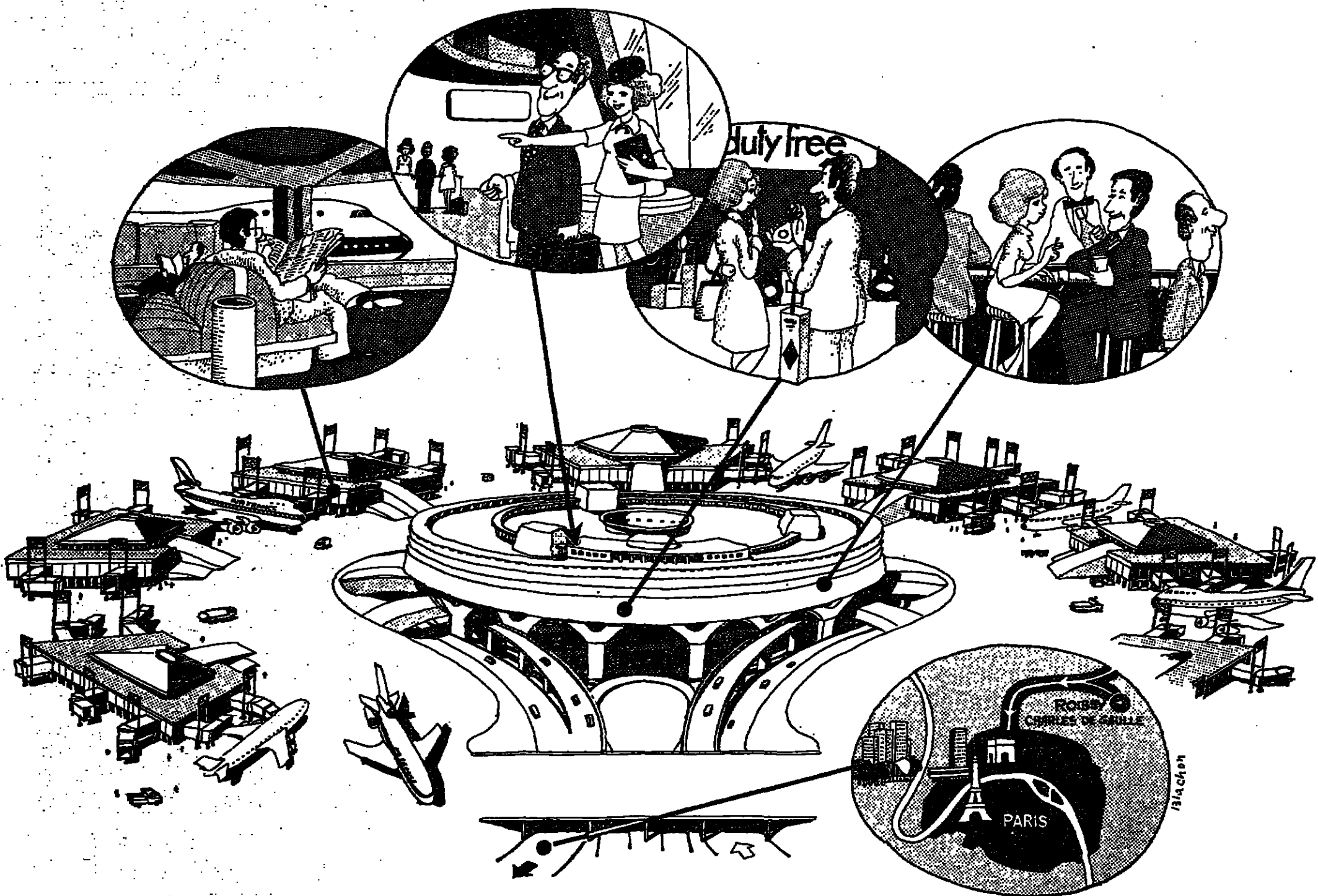
Ondine Victor In Yacht Race

HOBART, Tasmania, Dec. 29 (AP).—Ondine III, owned by American Huey Long, today crossed the finishing line first in the Sydney-Hobart yacht race. It was Long's third victory in this race.

Battling light conditions nearly all the way, the 78-foot yacht, which prefers strong winds, took three days 13 hours 51 minutes 55 seconds to make the 636-nautical mile journey.

Long finished early this morning to the cheers of thousands lining the Derwent River but he was about 12 hours 20 minutes off the record set last year by the 72-foot Perro Clement sloop Helsal, sailed by Sydney doctor Tony Fisher.

Long first won the Sydney-Hobart line honors in 1962, in the original Ondine, establishing a record broken last year by Helsal. He won again in 1963 in Ondine II.



Charles de Gaulle airport. Paris' newest attraction. Enjoy it.

As of November 1st most Air France Paris flights land at Charles de Gaulle. So much the better for you. Because it'd be worth visiting even if it weren't an airport.

But its striking architecture wasn't designed for looks alone. It encompasses a great many innovations for your comfort and convenience.

Spacious boarding and arrival areas arranged like satellites around the main terminal; moving carpets to whisk you effortlessly from place to place; shorter waiting time between check-in and boarding.

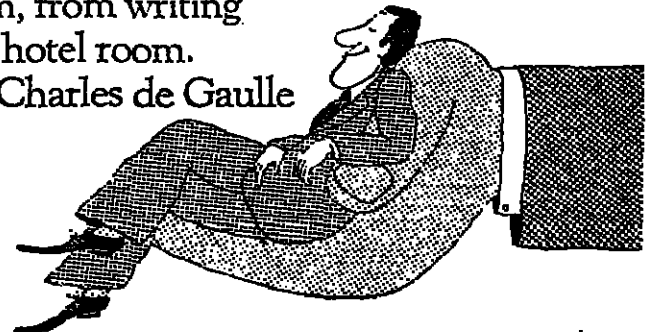
Charles de Gaulle is not only close to Paris, but you arrive at the Terminal Porte Maillot near the major business and tourist areas of the right bank.

And right across the street from the new Méri-dien, our four-star hotel with 1023 de luxe rooms.

And since it's Air France's new home base, we didn't spare any effort on our installation. Three of the seven satellites are exclusively for Air France passengers. Thus you avoid crowds and confusion. You have the most direct access through customs to taxis and buses. Plus the fastest most convenient transit facilities. With all our personnel trained to handle any kind of travel problem, from writing a ticket to reserving a hotel room.

Air France to Charles de Gaulle airport. Don't miss it.

AIR FRANCE
We understand.



PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.

Two shows

GRAND JEU

MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

85¢ with 1/2 bottle of wine

132¢ with 1/2 bottle of wine and 1/2 bottle of champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERV. 330.41.84 AND 40.00.00

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CALAVADOS BAL 95-38

JOE TURNER, LOS LATINOS

Savory Bar, Cocktail, Dancers, Latin

OSTRERS OF SPECIALTY

Reserve your tables for the New Year's Eve Dinner "A la Carte"

Dance

40 Av. P. de la Seine (R. de Commerce) V1

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air Con.

8 Ambonese Held In Hague Protest

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Hague police arrested eight Ambonese demonstrators Friday after they had thrown fire bombs and stones at the Peace Palace and later at the Indonesian Embassy, a police spokesman said.

The demonstrators' complaints were aimed at the Indonesian government because of its treatment of Ambonese prisoners. The Ambonese want their own separate South Molucca government. Indonesia and the Netherlands are planning talks on the problem of the 40,000 Ambonese residing in this country, in an effort to find a formula for the social integration of those who want to remain here and aiding those who want to return to Indonesia.

Exploration of Crater In Antarctica Halted

SCOTT BASE, Antarctica, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—An effort by men from three nations to descend into the crater of an active volcano in Antarctica has been abandoned. It was disclosed today.

The expedition, which included French, American and New Zealand participants, was to have collected gas samples from the inner crater of 12,464-foot-high Mount Erebus on Ross Island.

But the New Zealand Press Association's reporter with the team said in a message that the venture had been called off in the face of hazardous volcanic activity.

—By Will Weng

A 14x14 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. Numbers 1 through 62 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

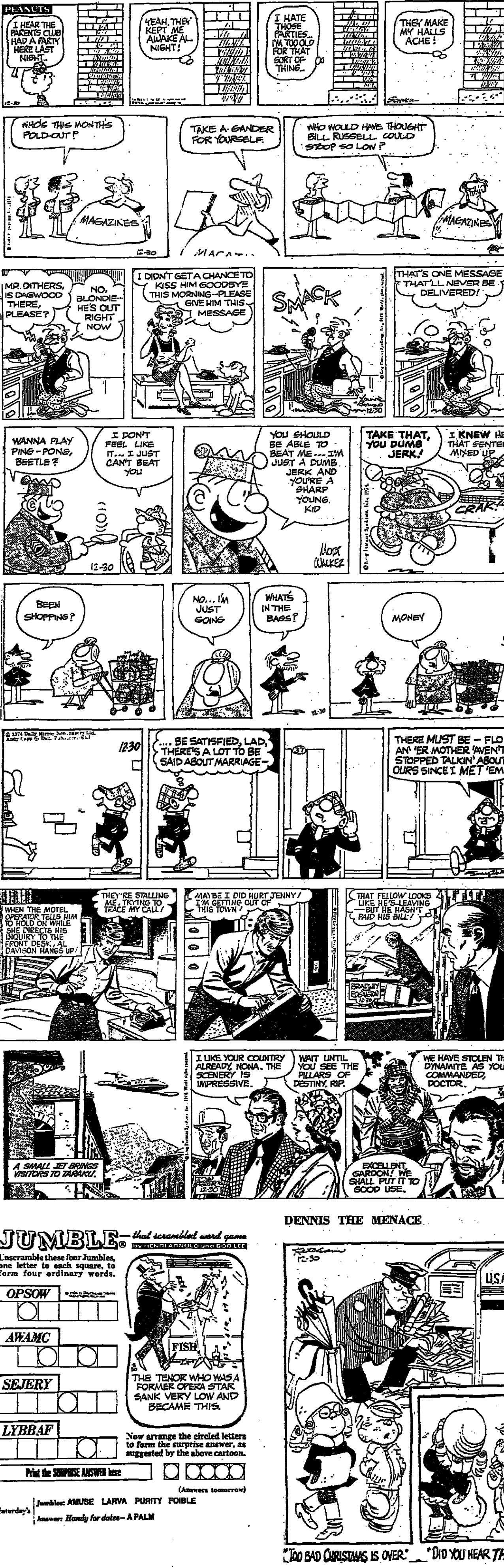
- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- Row 2: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
- Row 3: 20, 21, 22
- Row 4: 23, 24, 25, 26
- Row 5: 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
- Row 6: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
- Row 7: 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
- Row 8: 49, 50, 51, 52, 53
- Row 9: 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60
- Row 10: 61, 62

	C	F	LONDON	11	35	Cloudy
ALGARVE	17	60	CLOUDY	20	40	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	25	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	35	Fog	20	40	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	50	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
BELRIU	18	64	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	45	Rain	20	50	Cloudy
BELIN	12	55	Rain	20	50	Cloudy
BRISSELS	12	35	Rain	20	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
CADIZ	16	50	Fair	20	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Fair	20	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	29	Rain	20	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	60	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	1	46	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	6	45	Fog	20	50	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	55	Rain	20	50	Cloudy
GENOVA	14	57	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	27	Snow	20	50	Cloudy
HOUSTON	19	65	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
LA PALMA	19	66	CLOUDY	20	50	Cloudy
			LOS ANGELES	11	35	Cloudy
			MADEIRA	10	50	Cloudy
			MILAN	5	37	Fog
			MOSCOW	1	32	Snow
			MUNICH	12	55	CLOUDY
			NEW YORK	7	45	CLOUDY
			OSLO	3	27	CLOUDY
			PARIS	12	55	Rain
			ROME	14	57	CLOUDY
			SEFIA	4	29	CLOUDY
			STUTTGART	12	55	CLOUDY
			TEHRAN	2	36	CLOUDY
			TEL AVIV	19	66	CLOUDY
			TUNIS	18	64	CLOUDY
			VIENNA	13	59	CLOUDY
			WARSAW	6	43	Shower
			WASHINGTON	19	65	CLOUDY
			ZURICH	12	55	CLOUDY

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices on Dec. 27, 1974		Bid Asked	
The following quotations, supplied by the New York Stock Exchange, are for securities trading in the over-the-counter market.					
Dealers, Inc., are securities dealers who have bought or sold (net asset value) or bought or sold (net charge) Friday.					
Bid Asked					
AGE Fnd	3.81 3.89	Draxl	7.33 7.34	Keynote	2.68 2.95
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus Grp:		Apolla	2.69 2.95
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B1	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B2	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B3	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B4	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B5	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B6	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B7	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B8	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B9	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B10	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B11	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B12	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B13	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B14	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B15	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B16	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B17	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B18	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B19	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B20	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B21	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B22	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B23	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B24	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B25	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B26	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B27	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B28	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B29	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B30	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B31	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B32	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B33	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B34	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B35	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B36	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B37	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B38	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B39	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B40	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B41	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B42	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B43	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B44	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B45	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B46	16.67 17.05
AGE Ins	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus	8.07 8.34	Cus B47	16.67 17.05
AGE Inv	2.81 2.89	Dreyfus			

[illegible]

KIRBY



Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

JAMES J. Walker, the mayor who helped to put the fear in the roaring twenties in New York, was of the kind, what a Brooklyn Latinist might call *gentleman*. He was Tammany Hall in City Hall, the grinning hurrah of a politician openly on the take, the friend of grafters and gamblers, equally at home with the boys picking their teeth in Lindy's and the girls in the Follies, one of whom he had stashed away in a house in Queens. *Betty Compton*, one of the leading ladies, was set up in a love nest on what is now the Grand Central Parkway. Without knowing what he was signing, Mayor Walker approved the plans for acquiring the land that the horse stood for the proposed roadway. When he found out that his public role had, for once, interfered with his private business, Walker was "in a state" but bought a farm for philandering on the other side of the roadway. "That's how parkways are built," declared Robert Moses, who was then in charge of New York State parks and game.

This is one of the tales about the "night mayor of New York" in George Walsh's straight biography, a valentine that gets a great deal of information on the record without changing any past impressions about the charming rogue who took care of the city's underworld. Sentimentally, the author declares that the "city he loved would never see his like again." But after Walker's downfall in a swamp of corruption that he had inherited as well as expanded, a more accurate wisecrack went around: "The old gay mayor, he said, had a lot to be said."

He had really been something, the fastest jet in the State Legislature, an amateur song writer of one song that had made it, "Will You Love Me in December as You Do in May?," a lawyer with an attention span of one paragraph plus two throw-away lines, the straying altar boy who contrasted sharply with the high priest of the city's dirty. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, finally the people's choice, the people being the Irish satchmen ruling Tammany Hall.

Tammany could never be faulted for lack of political acumen and laughs, especially when it came to picking mayors. Walker's immediate predecessor was John F. Hyland, a heavier breather, who was for the nickel fare but was backed by an old enemy of the Hall, William Randolph Hearst. "Is Hyland a man we can trust and do business with?" asked Charles Francis Murphy, the Manhattan boss, of his Brooklyn counterpart, John H. McCooey. "He certainly is," said McCooey. "Do you want to meet him?" "No," answered Murphy, who did not want to be bothered with anyone supported by Hearst. "I was going to ram him down my throat." After Hyland came Walker and the deluge.

In a lively foreword, Robert Moses writes that "Jimmy was the extrovert, the spontaneous eccentric, the sidewalk favorite, the beloved clown, the idol of those who seek companionship and mercy above and beyond justice. Jimmy had his two Charlies, Kerrigan and Hand, the knights of the Kerry Ring and the Glad Hand, who protected him from the press and the underworld. He was not at all like those formidable, growling German shepherd dogs, Halde-man and Ehrlichman. When the music stopped and the party was over, Jimmy 'had a curious, almost winsome humility.' He preferred to prove that the town, if not governable, is irrepressible."

The facts assembled by the author reveal that Walker was a little more larcenous than winsome, though the latter quality is emphasized in the biography. Entertainment company executives seeking favors paid for his home improvements. Casual acquaintances picked up the tab for his trips all over the country and in Europe. The big money came—as Judge Samuel Seabury showed during his two-year investigation of municipal corruption under Mayor Walker—from contractors and businessmen. All during Walker's years in City Hall, he had a secret checking and brokerage account. Almost a half a dollar, or about \$750,000, was in cash, had been put away for him. When the obligatory scene was finally played out in 1932 before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Albany, Judge Seabury tangled Mayor Walker in a web of lies about his income. The glib Walker

By Robert Byrne

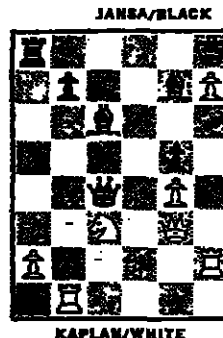
The Houston International Tournament, now going on at the Seminer Center of the Continental Houston Motor Hotel, ran four rounds of its scheduled 12 before its first upset was tallied. Then Julio Kaplan, formerly of Puerto Rico and now living in Ear Rockaway, Queens, bagged the Czech grandmaster Vlastimil Jansa, one of the four foreign entrants favored to take the first prize.

The 24-year-old Kaplan.



JANSA/BLACK

KAPLAN/WHITE 12/10/76



who won the world junior championship in Tel Aviv in 1967, shook off his draw doldrums (he had split the point with Craig Chellistop in round one with Aleksandar Matanovic in round two and with Mato Damjanovic in round three) by winning smoothly from Jansa.

Kaplan, thus stood third in the score table behind the two Yugoslav grandmasters, Matanovic and Damjanovic, at the end of four rounds, although the games made it difficult to determine whether any others might pass him. In any case, his draws with these two highly rated players can hardly prove disadvantageous in his attempt to achieve the grandmaster norm.

Frying Pan to Fire

On the other hand, Yansa's outlook cannot be good. Apart from this loss, the only game he has won so far was an unsure performance against Andrei Karkins.

Yansa, in his game with Kaplan, went to such lengths to avoid a pawn advance that might have created a weak square that he fell into a cramped position and lost a pawn in the early middle game.

In the Scheveningen system, Black tries 10 . . . Q-R3 with the idea of obtaining the initiative on the queenside, by . . . 11 . . . P-QN4. White can squelch the plan by 11 P-QR4, intending to lame the black queenside by 12 P-R5, creating a weak square at black's Q-N3. Nevertheless, Black must find a way to get active play.

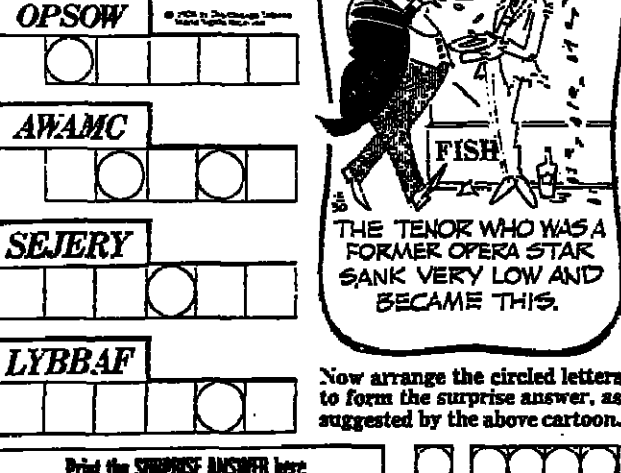
Unwilling to undertake anything positive, Yansa submitted to the cramping advance of the white king knight pawn at move 13, but then it was still impossible for him to omit 14 . . . P-QR3, as he quickly found out.

His 14 . . . N-N3? proved to be an error. Black exploited by 16 R-K3, at the pin reinforced by 17 Q-B2, gaining a pawn. Playing with pawn-down desperation, Jansa offered the exchange by 25 . . . R-K4, hoping to get his bishops into play, but Kaplan refused to take him up on it and instead seized more space on the queen's wing with 27 P-B4.

Kaplan's 31 P-N4, threatening to slog through with the further advance of the queenside pawns, prompted Jansa to the wild 31 . . . P-B4. But Kaplan's 34 Q-K3, threatening 35 Q-R6ch, kept the white attack going.

His 37 P-N6 renewed the threat, ending Jansa's resistance. There was no point in continuing since Jansa could see the coming 41 Q-N4ch, K-R2; 42 K-N2, BxR; 43 R-R1ch, followed by mate.

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



DENNIS THE MENACE



SICILIAN DEFENSE

White		Black		White		Black	
Kaplan	Jansa	Kaplan	Jansa	Kaplan	Jansa	Kaplan	Jansa
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	15 N-N5	Q-N1	29 N-N5	Q-Q2		
2 N-KB3	P-K3	16 N-BP	Ox-N	30 N-B3	K-B2		
3 P-K4	P-K3	17 P-B3	P-K-B1	31 P-B3	K-B1		
4 N-KP	N-K3	18 B-N	O-R5	32 P-Pe, P-e	Ox-NP		
5 N-OB3	P-K3	19 B-K3	P-K4	33 P-B7ch	K-B1		
6 B-K2	N-E2	20 P-E8	Px-P	34 K-Q3	K-PN		
7 B-E3	B-K2	21 R-P	N-K4	35 R-N1	Ox-K4		
8 O-O	B-K2	22 O-O	Nxch	36 P-K3	P-K3		
9 P-B4	B-Q2	23 O-O	R-B4	37 P-K6	P-B4		
10 N-N3	O-B2	24 P-R4	R-B4	38 Px-P	B-B4		
11 B-B3	KR-Q1	25 R-B2	R-K4	39 Q-N5ch	KxP		
12 P-N4	B-K1	26 P-N3	O-R8	40 Q-R3ch	K-N2		
13 P-N5	N-Q2	27 P-B4	B-O1		Kxgns		
14 K-Q2	N-N3	28 BxR	Px-B				

Steelers Upset Raiders, Face Vikings Next

Vikings Defeat Rams, 14-10

S. Korean Retains Title:
SEOUL, Dec. 29 (AP).—Champion Hong Soo-Hwan of South Korea won a split decision over Fernando Cabaneta of the Philippines last night to retain his World Boxing Association bantamweight title.

Lash capped a 60-yard, seven-play drive. After Foreman was stopped for no gain at the Viking 40, Tarkenton hit Lash for 11 yards and, after overthrowing Gilliam, hit him over the middle for a gain of 18 yards to the Ram 31. Osborn plunged for two yards and then Tarkenton

The weather, unseasonably warm in Minnesota at 30 degrees, brought out a crowd of 47,040. There were 1,040 no-shows.

The victory was worth \$8,500 to each of the winning Vikings, while the Rams picked up \$5,500 a man.

Stram twice coached the Chiefs to the Super Bowl. They lost in Super Bowl I to Green Bay, 35-10, but returned three years later and captured Super Bowl IV in 1970 with a 23-7 victory over the heavily-favored Minnesota Vikings.

The Tar Heels, of the Atlantic Coast Conference, making their fourth bowl appearance in five years, got touchdown runs of one and six yards from tailback James Betterson and a 29-yard touchdown pass from Chris Eupec to Jimmy Jerome.

The final and tying field goal was a 35-yard kick by Texas Tech's Brian Hall with 3 minutes 21 seconds left.

The Commodores had taken the lead less than three minutes earlier on a 26-yard field goal by Mark Adams after they had

ward Hall field-goal attempt midway through the final period and recovered two Red Raider fumbles in the closing minutes of play.

Okl. State 16, BYU 6
TEMPE, Ariz., Dec. 29 (UPI).—Oklahoma State converted an intercepted pass into one touch-

Mississippi State Wins Sun Bowl

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Dick Allen's Philosophy Also Applies to Horses

How to condition himself and it's the same with horses. I always say horses are like people. Each one's got a different personality and you have to handle each one a little different."

There is no finer example of that truth than Richard Allen himself. In the last six years,

What's your name?" "Alexander Graham Bell."

"Okay, Alex, you can go. Next?" "Eddie Smith."

"Smith?" the cop said. "If there's anything I can't stand it's a lying kid."

It cost Eddie's folks \$5 to get him out of the slammer.

**Wildenstein Colt Winner
Of New York Stakes Race**

Black Hawks Can Handle F

Black Hawks Can Handle Flyers at Home

defeat the New York Islanders, 3-1. The goals were only Ullmann's fourth and fifth of the season, while Ellis's was his 14th. Ellis also picked two assists for the 499th and 500th points of his 11-year NHL career.

Condensed 7 Scouts 2

UCLA Still Shows Basketball Power

Buffalo	24	7	53	185	116	
Easton	20	10	6	46	173	116
Toronto	11	17	6	26	112	131
California ...	9	22	6	24	95	154

Friday's Games

NL Rangers 6, Buffalo 5 (Gilbert 3
Victors 2, Stenkowski, Rattle, Pelt,
Cassidy, Gaudin)
AFL Oilers 10, Edmonton 7 (Gardner
10, Ferrentino, Lorenzi). Jean Rader
had four assists.

Tops Maryland in Tourney

cally and finally crept to within one point, 74-73, with 3:36 to play. Maryland coach Lefty Driesell, however, had removed starting

NHL Standings

Division 1					
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Philadelphia ..	22	7	5	51	132
Atlanta	19	8	3	38	104
NY Rangers	14	11	8	38	134
NY Islanders ..	13	14	9	35	115
Division 2					
Vancouver	22	10	5	49	139
Chicago	19	10	3	38	113
Edmonton	15	14	8	38	123
Minnesota	11	19	5	27	89
Kansas City ..	5	23	4	14	85
Division 3					
Montreal	18	8	5	41	182
Los Angeles	18	8	11	47	107
Pittsburgh	11	16	8	30	135
Detroit	10	17	2	25	129
Washington	3	29	4	10	78
Division 4					
Buffalo	24	7	5	53	166
Boston	20	10	6	46	172
Toronto	11	17	6	24	112
Winnipeg	10	18	2	22	154

Friday's Games

NY Bangers & Buns (Club)
 100 E. 12th St., Room 404, New York
 Beverly, Greshner, Lucie, Dudley, Gratton,
 Ferraull, Lorenzi. Jean Ratelle
 has four assistants.
 Montreal 7, Detroit 1 (Laffeur 2, Ma-
 bouch 2, St. Onobson 2, Goiny;
 Lynch), Canadian's unbeaten streak at 11.
 14, California 5, Boston 2 (Hrechyk 3,
 Macadam, Stimmer, Gardner; Sims,
 Forbes).
 Saturday's Games
 Toronto 3, NY Islanders 1 (Uttman
 2, Ellis; Marshall)
 1, Atlanta 1 (Bourghs 3 (Richard 2,
 Graves; Hadfield, Pronovost, Larouche)
 Montreal 7, Kansas City 3 (Lemaire
 2, Lapointe, Tremblay, Shurt, Laffeur,
 Gosselin; Fort, Charles)
 Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1 (Elli, Gall-
 aghan; Hasdon).
 1, Los Angeles 2, Boston 4 (Gould 2,
 Leaver, Meahan, Dault, Boddie; Marcotte,
 Bucyk, Sposito, Savard)
 1, Los Angeles 2, New York 2 (Jeffery 2,
 Plante, Patrick; Hicks, Langlais).

Friday, Saturday College Basketball Scores

Maryland 105, Georgia Tech. 67.
 UCLA 76, St. Bonaventur 62.
INDIANA ST. CLASSIC
 (First Round)
 Miss. St. 81, Southern Illinois 73.
 Indiana 53, Santa Clara 64.
OLD DOMINION CLASSIC
 (First Round)
 California 84, Arizona 52.
 Old Dominion 50, Columbia 67.
BALCONG ROLANDAY
 (First Round)
 Duke 92, Pittsburgh 75.
 N. Carolina St. 99, Kent St. St.
LOBO CLASSIC
 (First Round)
 Stanford 58, Miami 72.
 New Mexico 95, Army 65.
ORAL ROBERTS CLASSIC
 Bowling Green 78, San Diego St. 69.
 Oral Roberts 61, Santa Clara 61 (OT).
EVANSVILLE CLASSIC
 (First Round)
 Miami (Ohio) 51, Duquesne 77.
 Evansville 79, Portland 62.
KODAK CLASSIC
 (First Round)
 Dartmouth 90, Rochester 90.
 Georgetown 90, Syracuse 70.
Pillsbury Classic
 (First Round)
 Cincinnati 83, Auburn 59.
 Minnesota 68, Navy 53.
SEVENOAK CTRX CLASSIC
 Michigan 90, Wm. Mich. 62.
 Zen. Mich. 62, Detroit 66.
LAS VEGAS CLASSIC
 Fresno 82, Idaho St. 67.
 UN-Las Vegas 80, Nebraska St. 60.
PAIDMAKER CLASSIC
 Tulane 65, Louisiana Tech. 60.
 NE Louisiana 85, Rice 74.

TOURNAMENTS
MILWAUKEE CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Marquette 73, Virginia 65.
 (Consolation)
 Georgia 91, Wisconsin 89 (OT).
MARYLAND INVITATION
 (Championship)
 UCLA 81, Maryland 75.
 (Consolation)
 Georgia Tech. 70, St. Bonaventur 61 (OT).
INDIANA ST. CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Indiana St. 83, Miss. St. 72.
 (Consolation)
 Southern Ill. 68, Santa Clara 55.
Raleigh Holiday
 Duke 87, Kent State 64.
 North Carolina St. 88, Pittsburgh 70.
LOBO CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 New Mexico 70, Stanford 63.
 (Consolation)
 Illinois 73, Army 70.
ORAL ROBERTS CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Oral Roberts 95, Bowling Green 66.
 (Consolation)
 San Diego St. 62, Stanford 59.
EVANSVILLE CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Miami (Ohio) 70, Evansville 68.
 (Consolation)
 Duquesne 79, Portland 70.
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Long Beach 83, Wm. Weber St. 54.
 (Consolation)
 Loyola-LA 70, Cal-Poly State 62.

SAN FRANCISCO INVITATION
 (Championship)
 San Francisco 78, Cal-Santa Bar. 72.
 (Consolation)
 Gonzaga 68, TUO 69.
KODAK CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Dartmouth 87, Georgetown 56.
 (Consolation)
 Syracuse 93, Rochester 66.
PILLSBURY CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Minnesota 64, Clemson 52.
 (Consolation)
 Auburn 73, Navy 86.
OLD DOMINION CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Old Dominion 64, California 78.
 (Consolation)
 Arizona 64, Columbia 73.
MOTOR CTRX CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 Michigan 71, Zen. Michigan 36.
 (Consolation)
 Wm. Michigan 90, Detroit 65.
LAS VEGAS CLASSIC
 UN-Las Vegas 80, Fresno 81 64.
 (Consolation)
 South Alabama 79, Idaho St. 78.
PAIDMAKER CLASSIC
 (Championship)
 NE Louisiana 85, Tulane 73.
 (Consolation)
 LA Tech. 88, Rice 82 (OT).
ALL-STATE
 (Semifinals)
 Centenary 80, NO. Texas 78.
 U. of Pacific 73, Nevada 71 (OT).
 Wyoming 80, Xavier (Ohio) 67.
BIG EIGHT
 (Semifinals)
 Iowa St. 62, Kansas St. 64.
 (Consolation Round)

Oklahoma St. 70, Oklahoma St. 70.
 Missouri 73, Colorado 57.
FAR WEST CLASSIC
 (Semifinals)
 Oregon 80, Arizona 76.
 Washington St. 69, Oregon St. 60.
 (Consolation)
 Crichton 82, Oregon St. 61.
 Wake Forest 92, Iowa 71.
HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
 (Semifinals)
 Southern Cal. 81, Rutgers 66.
 Portland 84, St. Mary's 64.
 (Consolation)
 Manhattan 70, Seton Hall 66.
OCEAN STATE CLASSIC
 (Semifinals)
 St. John's (NY) 78, SO. Carolina 77.
 Providence 83, Duke 73.
 (Consolation)
 Holy Cross 92, Brown 71.
 Assumption 72, Connecticut 74.
RAINBOW CLASSIC
 (Semifinals)
 Indiana 101, Ohio St. 71.
 St. Mary's 73, Tulane 63.
 (Consolation)
 Penn 100, Florida 74.
 Tulan 82, San Jose 64 74.
OTHER GAMES
 Iowa 66, Drexel 61.
 Brooklyn College 74, John Jay 62.
 North Carolina 64, Utah 91.
 St. Florida 66, Wake Forest 70.
 Texas 70, LSU 63.
 Ohio U. 75, San Fran. St. 60.
 Cincinnati 107, Southeastern 82.
 Dartmouth 73, Akron 72.
 C.W. Post 64, Adelphi 62.
 Cincinnati 70, Western St. 67.
 Kansas 63, Nebraska 62.
 Texas Tech 90.
 Louisiana Tech. 85, Rice 82 (OT).
 Utah St. 83, Brigham Young 70.
 Cal-Davis 80, San Diego 68.

**More Sports News
On Page 9**

Observer

Ghosts of the Past

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The mists of time are closing in here at the butt end of the year and figures once distinct are becoming blurred and hard to see in the thickening gloom. Do you hear the clanking of chains? They are coming nearer, borne by that pale apparition looming out of the mist.

Who or what may you be, apparition? And what is your sin that compels you to hear those heavy chains down here in the dark at the end of the year?

He does not answer, but, oh, he looks most wondrously familiar. Could it be—

Are you not John Dean, apparition? Speak to us.

"I am, at this point in time, that John Dean who spoke truth, and these prison chains, which I am sentenced to bear, are my reward."

He is passing away from us, a wraithlike monument to the folly of speaking truth in Washington.

Hey, John! Better stone wall it next time! Do you hear?

No reply from the mist. It is heavier now. Gradually, we seem to have reached a street corner. That man we have bumped into—notice his moustache—must be Gordon Liddy, although it is pointless to inquire, for Liddy never speaks.

We must move away from him quickly, for he may be waiting on this street corner for someone to shoot him. He was willing to make himself available for street-corner assassination, remember, if his employers were unhappy with his work.

Do you hear those muffled footsteps approaching? Big men, from the sound of them, and they are coming fast. Careful. They sound like feet fit for walking over grandmothers with.

Why, it is Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell. Tell us, Mr. Haldeman, why did you do it?

"Nothing was done. Nothing at all."

Tell us, Mr. Ehrlichman, why did you do it?

"I was duped and deceived by the president."

Tell us, Mr. Mitchell, why did you do it?

"When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

They are gone. Will we recognize them this time next year? Probably not. These mists

change people, leave them shadowed and hard to recognize. It becomes pleasant to forget them.

Ah, here's a jaunty figure trailing clouds of legal briefs.

Mr. St. Clair. No answer. Mr. James St. Clair, top-drawer Boston attorney, sir, will you tell us now that everything is coming down to mist, who it was that erased the 18 1/2 minutes from the tape?

"I shall request a one-week delay to file briefs challenging the pendency of that question."

He is gone, gone with the year, but who knows who else is wandering through these darkening mists?

Maurice Stans! Are you out there in the mists, Stans, with your satchel full of hundred-dollar bills?

No, Stans is not here. He is forgotten.

William Bittman, are you out there in the mists some place? If so, materialize, and tell us of the \$25,000 legal fee you collected from a telephone booth to represent Howard Hunt.

No Bittman is not there either. The mist has dissolved him. But, barks! What bright young steps are these we hear?

Bless us all if it is not Julie and David Eisenhower, fresh from the Mike Douglas Show. Julie! David! Where do you hurry in this awful mist that clouds men's minds?

"We have just signed for a lecture tour and we're off to catch a plane to a better year."

Congratulations, kids! We'll bet you will be a smash on the federal penitentiary circuit, lecturing to all the fellows from the old Watergate gang. Have a swell year, Julie. Good luck, David.

Youth, it's wonderful. Hey, is there any more youth out there in that mist?

Not a sound. That figure gliding by with the enigmatic dust, could it be Richard Kleindienst? Or possibly Fred Schwarz? Or poor jailed Herbert Kalmbach? It is very hard to remember any more in the mist and it is pleasant indeed to forget.

This mist will help us to forget them all, and that will be wonderful. This figure approaching, for example, who can he be? He is murmuring to himself. Do you hear him?

"My old man was a grocer, but he was a great man."

He sounds vaguely familiar, to be sure, but it is so much more comforting to forget. Leave us let him pass and look instead, for the light.



Baker

The Crowning Glory Of Birendra of Nepal

By Lewis M. Simons

KATMANDU, Nepal (WP)—Among the guests who will witness the coronation of King Birendra of Nepal will be Prince Charles of Britain, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, presidents, premiers and ambassadors, and a cow and her calf—representatives of the animal kingdom.

The King will officially don his \$2-million jeweled and plumed crown on Feb. 24.

The date has been fixed by court astrologers who will narrow the time down to the exact minute. At that moment, with the planets in just the right positions in the heavens, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, the incarnation of Vishnu, King of Kings, the Five Times Godly, Valorous Warrior and Divine Emperor, will take full possession of the throne he already has occupied for 21 1/2 years.

Birendra, who will be 29 two months before the coronation, has actually been the King of Nepal since the day his father, King Mahendra, died Jan. 31, 1972. He already has worn the royal crown, robes, house, covered with enormous diamonds and emeralds and topped with a three-foot bird of paradise plume.

Under Hindu law, he has had to wait for astrological approval before going through the ceremony that will make him the world's only Hindu king and one of the few remaining absolute monarchs.

The ceremony will begin with Birendra riding on an elephant through the city, a "monkey god" (an ancient complex of temples and palaces in the heart of Katmandu's medieval bazaar. Also mounted on elephants will be Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and dozens of other members of the royal family.

The royal palace maintains a stable of 40 elephants, which it finds increasingly expensive to keep. Any more elephants required for the coronation will come from private owners, who use the beasts for hauling timber and other heavy work.

The King will be simply dressed in white homespun cotton, in marked contrast to his elephant which will be gloriously painted in brilliant colors from the tip of its trunk to its glided toenails.

In the palace's courtyard, Hindu priests will impart strength and wisdom to the stockily built, Bion and Harvard-educated King by daubing him with 15 different kinds of earth, including clay from the Himalayan mountains and mud from an elephant's stable.

After that, he will be sprinkled with waters collected from the seven seas and 30 sacred rivers, then with milk curds and specially purified butter.

Next, with the cow and her calf watching, Birendra will mount a low stone platform toward one end of the large courtyard and ascend the throne. An American who witnessed King Mahendra's coronation has said the throne is as "big as a four-poster bed."

It is a metal back embossed with writhing snakes, and is shaded by an enormous bronze image of a hooded, nine-headed cobra. The throne will be on a raised platform of stone, a tiger, a leopard, an ox and a cat, to show the King's sovereignty over the animals of Nepal. In ancient times, according to a legend palace officials find distasteful, a human skin was included.

The plumed and jeweled crown Birendra will wear the day of his coronation is a thing of enormous emerald. The largest emerald, 1 1/4 inches long, will dangle in the center of the King's forehead.

From the throne, Birendra will mount a white stallion to return to the silver-shaded howdah atop his elephant. The elephant procession will make its way, through roads now being widened for the occasion, to the stylized pagoda tower of Narayanhiti Palace, where a royal banquet will be held that night.

According to palace officials, the budget for the four-day coronation is \$500,000, but other sources say that undoubtedly it will cost considerably more. Katmandu's handful of top-class hotels are being expanded to accommodate hundreds of guests from all over the world, monuments are being erected, streets broadened and gardens improved up throughout the capital.

Not included in the cost of the coronation is Nepal's \$400,000 share in a \$1-million UNESCO project of restoring the ramshackle Hanuman Dhoka complex of temples and palaces.

Under the direction of British architect John Sanday, 200 Nepalese craftsmen and workers are dismantling, cleaning, replacing and reassembling thousands of pieces of wood, stone, brick and tile parts of the enormous crumbling complex, parts of which go back to at least the 11th century.

Mr. Sanday, who has restored Britain's Trinity College Library at Cambridge and a house recently presented to Prince Charles, has gathered for the project most of Nepal's finest artists still working in traditional crafts like wood carving. The project is scheduled for completion in two more years. The section needed for the coronation will be ready in another month.

Hanuman Dhoka, Mr. Sanday said, contains some of the finest examples of wood carving in Nepal. When he began work two years ago, he said, the complex was in "an appalling state of disrepair and neglect" and one courtyard had long been used as the No. 1 public lavatory in Katmandu.

When King Mahendra was crowned at Hanuman Dhoka in 1956, Nepal had diplomatic relations with just four countries. Now, the Himalayan kingdom is recognized by nearly 80 nations and palace officials expect between 400 and 500 foreign representatives for the official ascension of the throne.



A temple in Darbar Square, Katmandu.

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PEOPLE: Just Don't Wear Your Alligator Shoes

The garlic-laden aromas of French cuisine are essential to civilized living, the New York State Supreme Court has decreed.

In an opinion last week, Justice Edward Greenfield refused to grant an injunction against La Goulue, an upper East Side restaurant, to stop allegedly "foul smells and noxious odors...the clangor of pots and pans...glaring lights in the courtyard...the storage of garbage."

This description was furnished by Peter Sourian, 41, a novelist and professor of English who lives next to the restaurant and who charged that La Goulue was "emitting nuisances."

Those weren't nuisances, the judge ruled, merely "the redolent odors of garlic...the wafted odors of sauces and stews." Waxing poetically, Greenfield held that "the amenities of a first-class French restaurant are as important to civilized living as clean, unpolluted air and the hushed stillness of the night."

In deciding not to grant the injunction, Greenfield said the restaurant had promised to curb its noises, lights and odors.

La Goulue, which is in the heart of Manhattan's art world, says it has such customers as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Princess Grace and Prince Rainier, Ingrid Bergman, Henry Kissinger and Rudolf Nureyev.

"They only see the front," said Sourian, who is chairman of the English department at Bard College in Kingston, N.Y. "They should come out and see the back."

Trevor Kruger, a 33-year-old mechanic from Johannesburg, has left his family and moved in with a friend, UPI reports from Harborside, N.Y. Kruger, a crocodile in a reptile park, and the two seem to be hitting it off fairly well in their cage.

It hasn't been easy, especially since the crocodile discovered the comforts of Kruger's mattress and blankets, which it likes to share. It also likes to share Kruger's meals and the mechanic is reported not to put up overmuch resistance.

For others planning to bunk with crocodiles, Kruger offers this advice for the period of adjustment: Make no sudden movements, don't stare your roommate in the eye and mysteriously—always light your cigarettes on the side. When leaving the cage for what UPI describes as one's daily situation, move very slowly, watching your back.

Besides the obvious benefits of the arrangement, why does

Kruger do it? He won't say, but a coin-collection box hangs outside the cage, says he plans to move back home on Thursday.

Last year Kruger spent 19 days in a cage with snakes, including puff adders and the ever-dangerous boomslang. He won't say why he moved in, or out, there, either.

Things are tough in Hamtramck, Mich., so auto dealer George Nouhan has gone back to the barter system.

Nouhan, who has been in business 23 years, is accepting anything of value as down payment on a car or truck. Among the items he and his partner, Joe Saka, have collected at the Chevrolet dealership since the offer began Dec. 9:

- A 27-foot, 125-horsepower boat that sleeps four.
- A Wurliitzer organ.
- A pair of oil leases for land in northern Michigan.
- A mobile floodlight unit used in night construction work.

They now are negotiating with a farmer who wants to part with some cows and sheep as a down payment, with a woman who wants to give up her equity in a duplex and with a couple of men offering lakefront property.

Reversing the pioneer spirit, Marion Brande says that he will give away all his land holdings in the United States to American Indians.

"I think giving up all my land here in America will entitle me to ask others to make a contribution, too," Brande said. The 49-year-old actor plans to turn over 40 acres of land near Calabasas, Calif., today to Hank Adams of the Survival of American Indians Association.

The actor said that his other holdings include his home on an acre in Los Angeles and an apartment complex on a half-acre of land in Anaheim, Calif. He said that another piece of property, which he described as "this farmland owned jointly with his sister, would be donated at a later date."

The actor has been active in Indian causes for several years. In 1972, he sent an Indian woman, Saheena Littlefeather, to refuse his Academy Award for best actor in "The Godfather." He said in a statement then that he was refusing the award because "the motion picture industry is as responsible as any in making the character of the Indian and presenting them as savage and evil."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MOVING